The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3381. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Halleck and Gen. Burnside Gone to Fortress Monroe.

A Consultation to be had with General McClellan.

No Changes in the Cabinet Contemplated.

Nine and Twelve Months' Men to be Accepted from Pennsylvania.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24.

GEN HALLECK GONE TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. HALLECK and Staff, accompanied by Gen. BURNSIDE, left this evening for Fortress Monroe. Gen. HALLECK will return on Saturday. He has been busily engaged during the day. It is understood that the President gives him entire control of all military affairs. There is no doubt that the war will be prosecuted hereafter with vigor and determination. Let the men be forthcoming without delay, and all will be well. Gen. HALLECK will have a personal consultation with Gen. MCCLELLAN.

RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The important question brought up by the proclamation of Gov. CURTIN calling for troops for nine and twelve months was adjusted to-day satisfactorily to the State authorities, and mustering officers are ordered to muster in for the period specified by the Governor. Under this arrangement it is believed Pennsylvania will recruit her quota without difficulty. The enthusiasm in most parts of the State is great, and citizens, companies and corporations subscribe the funds necessary to pay a bounty of $50 to each recruit.

GEN. BUTLER THE RIGHT MAN.

Col. SCOTT, the confidential agent of the Post-office Department sent to New-Orleans in May, returned here last evening, *viâ* Fortress Monroe. He states that Gen. BUTLER is just the man for the place, and that but for the stringent measures adopted by BUTLER, New-Orleans could not have been held. REVERDY JOHNSON will not return probably for some weeks yet.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

It is needless to say that the story of Secretary SEWARD'S resignation is without foundation. The President proposes to make no change in the Cabinet and it is very certain he does not propose to dispense at this juncture with a Cabinet Minister so distinguished as Mr. SEWARD, and so competent to grapple successfully with foreign diplomatists.

THE ORDER OF GEN. POPE.

Four prisoners, captured by Gen. KING, have been confined in the Old Capitol prison by Gen. POPE. They are held as hostages for four Union men taken at Gordonsville under the new order requiring the taking of the oath of allegiance. Prisoners unwilling to conform to it are coming in fast.

CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS.

Maj. DOSTER, Provost-Marshal, to-day made an order directing his guard to consider all convalescent soldiers found at drinking and gambling saloons, and other improper places, fit for duty, and to return them at once to their regiments.

THE FAILURE TO TAKE GORDONSVILLE.

Gen. HATCH is not here, as stated by a cotemporary, and the statement that he is held for disobedience of orders is equally incorrect. It is true, as stated in Tuesday's TIMES, that the General is considered censurable in not taking Gordonsville, but no official action is contemplated.

WHEN THE TAX BILL GOES INTO EFFECT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 23, 1862.

By authority of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved on the 17th day of July, instant, notice is hereby given that the first day of September next is fixed and determined upon as the day on which the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt" shall be put into practical operation, and any act or thing which in said act is required to be done on or before the first day of July or August, in the year 1862, shall be done on or before the first day of September, 1862; and all parts of said act having reference to said dates of the first days of July and August, 1862, shall be taken and construed as having reference to the first day of September, 1862.

Collectors and assessors will be appointed, and whatever other things may be necessary to put the act into practical operation, will be done before the date fixed by this notice.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND VICKSBURGH.

Among other remarks concerning Capt. FARRAGUT is one in the correspondence of a New-York paper, dated off Vicksburgh, that the cause of the almost criminal delay in taking Vicksburgh, is altogether attributable to the Navy Department, the Secretary of which gave such instructions to Capt. FARRAGUT that he is compelled to remain silent and inactive before the city. Now the fact is, as ascertained on inquiry, the Secretary gave no instructions whatever of this character. In the language of a distinguished naval officer: "Our vessels could not climb the hills, and the condition of the army of the West has been such that a coöperating land force was not available. The place could not be held by the few troops with the navy if the batteries were silenced, as VAN DORN, with a large rebel force, is lying back of the city. The navy, it may be stated, is a coöperator with land forces in the capture of cities, protected as Vicksburgh is, with land and water defences. Our naval forces have not, however, been idle before Vicksburgh, but success has been delayed owing to the reasons stated."

THE WAR IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received cheering advices from the Indian Territory. The 2,000 white troops who have accompanied from Kansas an equal number of Indian refugees, have already made a good impression in the Cherokee country, and with the addition of 1,500 Indians, under JOHN ROSS, further important results are anticipated. Large numbers of Indians have asked to be furnished with arms, to operate against the Secessionists in the various tribes. It has just been ascertained that the rebel Government professes to have made treaties with the Quassaws, the reserve Texas Indians, Camanches, Senecas, Shawnees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles and Cherokees, and appropriated money to carry them into effect. Our Government has merely a treaty of friendship with the Camanches. As the Senecas and Shawnees are known to be loyal to the United States, it is supposed a silent treaty has been made by a few only of their chiefs with the rebel Government.

APPOINTED ENGINEER.

ISAIAH ROGERS, of Ohio, has been appointed Engineer in charge of the Bureau of Construction, Treasury Department, and Supervising Architect. Acting Assistant-Paymaster GEORGE R. MARTIN has been ordered to the United States steamer *Albatross*.

A HOSPITAL AT POINT LOOKOUT.

Point Lookout, at the junction of the Potomac River with Chesapeake Bay, known as a remarkably healthy locality, about 85 miles from Washington, has been selected for hospital purposes by Surgeon-General HAMMOND, and where, it is said, four or five thousand patients will be accommodated. Mails are to be supplied six times a week.

ABOLITION OF THE SPIRIT RATION.

The Secretary of the Navy has formally given notice that the spirit ration will cease in the navy from and after the 1st of September, in accordance with Congressional enactment. There is to be paid to every person now entitled to a spirit ration 5 cents commutation in addition to present pay.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL WELCH.

Commissary-General BENJAMIN J. WELCH, Jr., of New-York, arrived yesterday, and assumed the position assigned him on the Staff of Major-Gen. POPE.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

Some Notice of His Public Life and Character.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y., Thursday, July 24.

Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN died at his residence at Lindenwold, at 2 o'clock this morning, in the 79th year of his age. His health has been declining for the past year.

The telegraph announces the death, at his seat in Columbia County, of MARTIN VAN BUREN, ex-President of the United States. The event occurred yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, and was the close of a long and serious illness, originating, we understand, in an affection of the chest.

Mr. VAN BUREN was born in Kinderhook, Columbia County—the town where he breathed his last—on Dec. 5, 1782. His father, ABRAHAM VAN BUREN, owned a farm near Kinderhook, and as his pecuniary means were quite limited, was unable to afford his boy any other than a common education; but the natural quickness and shrewdness of the latter displayed itself in the eagerness with which he availed himself of the limited opportunities of mental cultivation offered him. After mastering all that was taught in the village common school, he entered the academy in his native town, where he made himself acquainted with the higher English branches and acquired considerable knowledge of Latin. His fondness for argumentative discussions, the logical skill which he frequently displayed, and his ambitious desire to excel in extemporaneous speaking and English composition, distinguished him particularly from the rest of his fellow students. In 1796,—at the early age of 14 years—he was obliged to leave the Academy, and he at once commenced the study of the law in the office of FRANCIS SYLVESTER, a highly respectable lawyer, then practicing in Kinderhook. His term of clerkship, which extended through seven years, until he attained his majority, was served here, with the exception of the last year, when Mr. VAN BUREN succeeded in obtaining a position better suited to his tastes, in the office of Mr. WM. P. VAN NESS, in this City. Young VAN BUREN had early displayed a predilection for political life, and while in Kinderhook took an active part in the campaign of 1800, espousing the cause of Mr. JEFFERSON in opposition to that of Mr. ADAMS. He was frequently called on to address public meetings, and to draft resolutions and addresses, and as a reward for his services, when less than 18 years of age, represented the Republicans of his native town in the Congressional Convention for that District. This bent was still further strengthened by the associations with which he found himself surrounded on coming to this City. Mr. VAN NESS, whose office he entered, was a leading member of the Republican Party, and a warm friend of AARON BURR, with whom Mr. VAN BUREN thus became acquainted. Nor was the attention with which he was treated diminished when Mr. BURR ascertained that the young lawyer had already taken a leading part in the political affairs of Columbia County. On his admission to the bar in 1803, just before he had completed his twenty-first year, Mr. VAN BUREN returned to Kinderhook to practice his profession. Soon afterward he formed a partnership with his half-brother, JAMES I. VAN ALLEN. The two were opposed politically, and great exertions were made to bring Mr. VAN BUREN to a Federal way of thinking, but he resisted all the pressure brought to bear upon him, and by his tact soon rallied around him the Republicans of the District, who gladly accepted him as their leader. In taking this course, he provoked a hostility which was exceedingly bitter and vindictive, for the Federalists counted in their ranks nearly all the wealth of the county.

In 1806 Mr. VAN BUREN married HANNAH HOES, a distant connection on his mother's side. By her he had four sons, ABRAHAM, JOHN, MARTIN and SMITH, and since her death, which occurred in 1818, Mr. VAN BUREN has remained single. In 1804, notwithstanding his personal friendship for Mr. BURR, who was nominated for Governor, Mr. VAN BUREN cast his vote against him, and for Gen. LEWIS, the Republican candidate. In 1807 he supported Mr. TOMPKINS, who was elected by the Republicans to the gubernatorial office, and on the 20th of March, 1808, for his services in this campaign, he was appointed Surrogate of Columbia County. In consequence of this appointment, and with a hope of extending his practice, he determined to remove to Hudson, which he did toward the end of the same year. Much of his time, while living here, was occupied in a vigorous prosecution of study in those branches of his profession in which he had found himself deficient. In 1808, although his preferences were for Mr. GEORGE CLINTON, as Mr. JEFFERSON'S successor, he cheerfully acquiesced in Mr. MADISON'S nomination. In 1812 he opposed the proposition to charter the Bank of America and supported Gov. TOMPKINS' course in proroguing the State Legislature. In 1812 he was named as candidate for State Senator from the Middle district of Columbia County, and after an exceedingly close contest was elected over EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON by a majority of 200 in a total poll of 20,000. Elected as a Clintonian Republican, he of course supported DEWITT CLINTON in the Presidential election of 1812,—a step which his friends assert was an error, although it was impossible for him to take any other course and act consistently. Mr. VAN BUREN took his seat in the State Senate at the extra session in 1812, and was complimented with an appointment on the Committee to prepare an answer to the Governor's speech. This document he drew up and reported. He took a prominent part in the legislative caucus for the nomination of Presidential Electors, opposing the reëlection of any of the friends of Mr. MADISON. In the selection of candidates for the succeeding Gubernatorial election, he warmly urged Gov. TOMPKINS' claims, and was appointed to prepare the address to the electors of the State. In the exciting legislative session of 1814, Mr. VAN BUREN, still a member of the State Senate, took a prominent part, making every exertion to insure a vigorous prosecution of the war. In the session of 1815 he again took the lead in advocating and securing the adoption of earnest war measures.

During all this time he continued the practice of his profession, and in 1815 was appointed Attorney-General of the State. In 1816 he was reëlected to the Senate, and in the year succeeding formed a partnership with BENJ. F. BUTLER, afterward Attorney-General of the United States. This connection was continued until 1821, when Mr. VAN BUREN'S election to the United States Senate compelled him to relinquish the practice of his profession to a great extent.

Mr. VAN BUREN'S second term as State Senator expired in 1820, when he declined a reëlection, as he desired to give his whole time to the practice of the law in Albany, where he had become a resident, but these designs were frustrated by his election in the next year as United States Senator, to succeed NATHAN SANFORD. Very unexpectedly to himself, he was elected as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1821, in which he took a prominent part, steadily maintaining a conservative position on the important questions which were brought before that body. Soon after the adjournment of the Convention, Mr. VAN BUREN went to Washington to assume his new duties, and on Dec. 17 was appointed a member of the Committee on Finance, of which he afterward became Chairman. During this term he supported Mr. MONROE'S Administration to its close, and in the contest for the succession earnestly urged Mr. CRAWFORD'S claims, and did everything in his power to secure his election. When the question of internal improvements came up he took strong ground against the constitutionality of their prosecution by the general Government. He advocated the establishment of a general system of bankruptcy in 1827, and in the same year opposed the retaliatory measures proposed against Great Britain, in consequence of the interruption of the trade with the West Indies. He was also committed at an early day against the policy of distributing the public lands in opposition to Mr. CLAY, and took modified grounds against a high protective tariff. As his constituents, however, were in favor of protective duties, he voted for the tariff laws of 1824 and 1828.

In 1827 Mr. VAN BUREN was reëlected to the Senate for another term of six years, but circumstances soon occurred which caused his resignation. He, as well as Gov. CLINTON, had supported Gen. JACKSON for the Presidency in 1828, in opposition to Mr. ADAMS. Gov. CLINTON died suddenly in 1828, and Mr. VAN BUREN'S friends at once determined to nominate him for the office of Governor. He was elected to this position in November, 1828, and entered upon its duties in January, 1829. His Message to the Legislature was largely devoted to the banks and to the currency question, and soon after he introduced to the notice of that body the celebrated Safety-Fund system, which originated with Hon. JOSHUA FORMAN. Mr. VAN BUREN held the office of Governor but two or three months, for on March 12, 1829, he resigned the position to accept the Secretaryship of State tendered to him by Gen. JACKSON. Although partially removed from the area of State politics, he left behind him a large number of devoted friends, among them W. L. MARCY, SILAS WRIGHT, Jr., A. C. FLAGG, EDWIN CROSSWELL, and a number of others equally distinguished, who formed that power in politics subsequently known as the Albany Regency. A strife in Gen. JACKSON'S Cabinet, which originated in the rival claims of Mr. VAN BUREN and Mr. CALHOUN to the Presidential succession, ended in Mr. VAN BUREN'S getting the upper hand; but he found his position so unpleasant that on April 11 he determined to resign. Gen. JACKSON was very desirous to retain him as Secretary of State, that he might have the benefit of his diplomatic skill in adjusting the questions at issue with Great Britain, but as his determination to resign was fixed he concluded to place him in a position where he might still take a leading part in the pending negotiations, and accordingly sent him as Minister to England. He arrived at the scene of his labors in September, 1831, and soon after the meeting of Congress in December, Gen. JACKSON sent in his nomination to the Senate. By the casting vote of Mr. CALHOUN he was rejected, the alleged ground for this action being the instructions which he had issued, while Secretary of State, to Mr. MCLANE, our Minister to England, in reference to the West India trade. This unusual act was denounced as a piece of political persecution, and, in reply to resolutions from the Democratic members of the New-York Legislature, Gen. JACKSON assumed the entire responsibility of the instructions condemned by the Senate.

The sympathy which was thus excited with Mr. VAN BUREN doubtless had much to do with his nomination for the Vice Presidency by the Democratic Convention which assembled at Baltimore in May, 1832, Gen. JACKSON being named at the same time for President. Both were triumphantly elected, and on March 4, 1833, they were duly inaugurated. As presiding officer of the Senate, Mr. VAN BUREN discharged his duties with remarkable acceptability, using his entire influence to sustain the various measures which made Gen. JACKSON'S second term memorable.

On May 20, 1835, the Jackson Democratic Convention assembled at Baltimore unanimously nominated Mr. VAN BUREN as Gen. JACKSON'S successor, with Col. R. M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, for Vice-President. The result of the vote of the Electoral College was 170 for Mr. VAN BUREN, including Michigan, (3,) which was informal, and 124 for all other candidates. He was inaugurated on March 4, 1837, and in his inaugural took unequivocal grounds against the agitation of the Slavery question in any shape. Two months after his inauguration the terrible reaction of 1837 took place. The exigencies of the times seemed to demand an extra session of Congress, and on May 15 Mr. VAN BUREN issued his proclamation calling that body together. The independent Treasury system, which he so earnestly advocated, was approved by the Senate, but rejected by the House, and Congress adjourned without having accomplished anything to alleviate the public distress. Subsequently this scheme was adopted by the Twenty-fifth Congress, at the regular session of 1837 and 1838. During his administration Mr. VAN BUREN displayed great prudence and discretion in the management of our foreign affairs, and a number of important treaties were ratified. He declined the overtures made by Texas for annexation, chiefly on the ground that her relations with Mexico prevented any such step. The civil war in Canada in 1837 also called for the exercise of great firmness and prudence to prevent a rupture between Great Britain and this Government, but Mr. VAN BUREN carried the country safely through the crisis. But the many exciting political and financial questions which he had been called upon to settle, and the manner in which he had disposed of them, had provoked a bitter hostility against him. He was renominated for the Presidency in 1840, but in the succeeding election the Democratic Party sustained an overwhelming defeat. Of 294 electoral votes Mr. VAN BUREN received but 60; the rest, 234, were given to his single opponent, Mr. HARRISON.

In leaving the Presidential Chair, Mr. VAN BUREN announced to his personal friends his intention to withdraw from political life. The unexpected course of events defeated this resolution. The inexplicable dispensation of Providence which removed Gen. HARRISON from the Presidential Chair, to make way for Mr. TYLER, rendered it practicable for the partisans of Mr. CALHOUN to attempt the long-contemplated *coup* of bringing Texas into the Union as a counterpoise to the territorial greatness of the Free States and their influence in Federal legislation. Mr. TYLER lent himself heartily to the plan. Mr. CALHOUN ruled in his Cabinet. And in view of the combination of forces thus controlling the Government, and impelling it in this particular direction, it became obvious that the measure would be so pressed as to become the paramount issue in the ensuing Presidential contest. The Democratic Party, anxious to recover the prestige lost in the election of 1840, had generally fixed upon Mr. VAN BUREN as its candidate, and yielding with reluctance to the pressure of old adherents, that gentleman consented to the use of his name. He, too, was anxious to vindicate the policy of his administration by a resumption of the Chief Executive seat. The inevitable result of his candidacy was a demand for his views upon the subject of Texas, and in responding to this requirement, Mr. VAN BUREN fell into the mistake of believing that the supporters and opponents of annexation might be conciliated by a declaration of opinions not decisively favorable to the proclivities of either. His letter on annexation was therefore a long and obscure special pleading, balancing between the conflicting merits of the case with the nicest subtlety, but upon the whole inclining to the adverse side; a conclusion to which Mr. VAN BUREN was to some extent led by his unconquerable distrust of that ambitious man, and his recollection of the old quarrel of 1830-31: while as a politician he could hardly have failed to see that the only chance of nomination in a convention ruled by the Southern Democracy was unqualified support of the annexation measures. When the Convention met at Baltimore on the 27th of May, 1844, it was at once discovered that a majority of the delegates were favorable to the Ex-President, while unfortunately the majority fell short of the two-thirds required by a resolution of the Convention to elect. The principal competitor of Mr. VAN BUREN was Gen. CASS. A protracted contest satisfied the friends of both candidates that neither could secure the vote requisite to a choice; and yielding at last to the instances of the Southern members, the CASS men were induced to give their voices to JAMES K. POLK, to save themselves. The supporters of Mr. VAN BUREN followed their example. The election of Mr. POLK followed, with the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, and the repeal of the tariff of 1842. It is not to be disguised that this result was the source of profound mortification to Mr. VAN BUREN. He felt that he had been basely deserted by the conservative Democrats of the South, lured away by the artifices of the CASS Party; and that the party had been betrayed into the hands of the nullifiers, simply to gratify the malice of a disappointed faction. He knew, too, that the National Democracy, which, under JACKSON, had been the bulwark of the Union, was thereafter to be carried all lengths in the service of Slavery, and that it must necessarily become a purely sectional party and the parent of incalculable dangers to the country and the Government. The Administration of Mr. POLK was not to pass without justifying these impressions. The Oregon bill gave occasion for the introduction of Mr. WILMOT'S famous Proviso. The Democratic Party, as a body, opposed the proviso, and after sharp fighting the Senate was brought to strike out the proviso inserted by the House, and substitute the "Missouri Compromise." This change was insisted upon, because the immense territorial additions, anticipated as a result of the war, would so be assured to Slavery, along with the whole of Texas, which was to be the material of five Slave States. The House, however, adhered to the "proviso," and the Senate finally receding, the territorial bill became a law, with that feature on it's face. The discussion of this exciting question in Congress caused the profoundest agitation throughout the country. As numbers of Northern Democrats had sustained the proviso in Congress, so a very large body of the party in the North took strong ground for it. Mr. VAN BUREN, and Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, his son, took an early opportunity to identify themselves with this minority, and declare against the extension of Slavery. The Democratic Nominating Convention of 1848 met at Baltimore, on the 22d of May. Gen. CASS received the nomination for the Presidency, while the resolutions adopted leaned strongly to the prejudices of the South, and, in fact, originated the doctrine of Territorial Sovereignty. The Northern Barnburners were practically ejected from the party. They could not go the platform; they entertained a grudge which nothing could placate against Gen. CASS and his immediate partisans. As might have been expected, these malcontents resolved to have a candidate in the field, to weaken the chances of the Michigan statesman for an election, and also to vindicate the convictions of Northern Democrats adverse to the propagation of Southern institutions. A convention was therefore called at Buffalo, on the 9th of August. The present Minister to England presided, and was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, and Mr. VAN BUREN was unanimously named for the Presidency. The resolutions and address were decidedly Anti-Slavery in tone, and formed the platform on which was constructed what was known as the "Free-Soil Party." Mr. VAN BUREN never formally accepted the nomination. The canvass resulted in the choice of Gen. TAYLOR, the regular Democratic candidate obtaining 127 electoral votes, while the Whig candidate had 163. Not one vote in the Electoral College was given to Mr. VAN BUREN, who, however, had a majority in his own State of 6,000 over the regular Baltimore nominee.

The result was received by Mr. VAN BUREN with entire equanimity. He had neither sought nor declined the nomination; he took no part in the contest. His election, he knew from the outset, was an impossibility. The inconspicuous vote cast for him he knew to be the result of party drill on the one hand, and of strong Free Soil sentiment on the other; old Democrats, who would have sustained him with enthusiasm had he been the regular candidate, yielding to the requirements of partisan unity by supporting Mr. CASS, while Free Soilers, who would have preferred the Buffalo nominee, felt constrained to vote for Gen. TAYLOR, as their Free Soil ballots would else be thrown away.

Since that period, Mr. VAN BUREN has entirely withdrawn from public life, unless an occasional letter on public matters, elicited by personal friends, may be considered a departure from privacy. His time was mainly spent at Lindenwald, in his native town, with the rare variation of a visit to New-York. In 1853, declining health suggested a visit to Europe; where the ex-President remained until the Summer of 1855. The effect of the journey, and residence among new scenes, was highly beneficial, but only temporary; symptoms of pulmonary disease returning and resulting in the more serious attack which closed his life. The deceased had nearly completed his eightieth year.

In estimating at this early date the political career and character of Mr. VAN BUREN, the biographer can scarcely hope to escape the imputation of partiality and prejudice. It is safe, however, to say that nothing is probably further from the truth than the traditional conception of Mr. VAN BUREN, as a politician and statesman, a conception formed wholly in the alembic of violent partisan animosities. According to this popular creed, the Ex-President was the embodiment of self-seeking craft, a shrewd and unprincipled political manager; a thorough master of human nature, and with his knowledge of this sort, and his tact, address, and subtlety, rendering persons and events alike tributary to the promotion of his personal aspirations. A well-proportioned compound of Mephistophiles and MACHIAVELLI would represent the very general idea of his character. Nothing could be more exaggerated or more unjust. There is no doubt Mr. VAN BUREN pursued the political aims he marked out for himself with as much shrewdness as perseverance. His unvarying and imperturbable amiability, the uniform suavity of his manner, whatever the provocation to passion, are, however, answerable as much as anything else for the laborious duplicity ascribed to him; for to no excess of personal detraction or abuse did the good nature of the Ex-President succumb; and in the popular thought such masterly self-command could only result from profound dissimulation. Those who knew Mr. VAN BUREN intimately, knew how much real simplicity of nature was at the foundation of his character. All gentleness, kindness and thoughtfulness, his very virtues were represented by unbridled partisan hate as the masks of vices, and all there was good in his nature was transmuted into arguments of evil. The influence which Mr. VAN BUREN exercised in the councils of the Jackson Administration, and in the policy of the Democratic Party at that epoch, was owing not to craft, and sycophancy, and simulation, as the opposition Press of the day—violent and scandalous as no Press, we hope, shall ever be again—was accustomed to charge, but to the fact that the abilities of Mr. VAN BUREN gave him a natural and proper weight in the deliberations of the Administration, while his urbanity of manner secured the esteem of his Chief and his associates, and made him an extremely agreeable adviser to consult. How far these points in his favor were made subsidiary to his own advancement we are not to decide; but no men are apt to omit the use of any weapons which experience has shown to be serviceable in the battle of life. And it can be said of Mr. VAN BUREN, as a sufficient answer to the charge of selfishness, that no public man of his time was so noted for devotion and adhesion to his friends. None was ever abandoned or permitted to go unrewarded. And to the last he retained the warm affection of those whose esteem he had won in the active years of his life. There is hardly a doubt that the political character of Mr. VAN BUREN suffered seriously from a morbid development of intellectual caution. This trait exhibited itself more palpably than any other to the public, simply because it marked all his writings and speeches, and it is only through such utterances of public men the people usually know them. Mr. VAN BUREN never approached a public question, pen in hand, without examining it, and traveling round it and through it so deviously, and raising so many conflicting views of it, merely to guard his conclusion from all imaginable forms of attack, and from the possibility of error, that the sense and reader were often lost in the maze of words and argument. Such overwrought caution looked painfully like casuistry, and the people, appalled at the tedious and involved discussions of the statesman, ascribed to dishonesty what was due to timidity.

In summing up results of the political career of Mr. VAN BUREN, they will not be found to place him in the first rank of our nation's public men. He has identified his name with no measure which entitles him to the permanent gratitude of our people; he did nothing distinguishable to advance the cause of humanity and civilization; there is no period of his life we can single out as the era of some inestimable service to the Republic. His place in our history is not in any way pronounced. He will be calendered as a President, and be characterized as a skilled and not unsuccessful politician, but not as an elevated statesman, or a benefactor of his country. His private virtues and social qualities will be remembered perhaps longer than his public career.

Adjournment of the Courts in Honor of the Deceased.

Upon the reception of the telegraphic dispatch yesterday afternoon announcing the death of Ex-President VAN BUREN, GILBERT DEAN, Esq., moved an adjournment of the Supreme Court in respect of his memory. In moving the adjournment, Judge DEAN remarked that, during his term in Congress, the deceased was one of his constituents, and that his personal and official relations with Mr. VAN BUREN had always been such that there was a peculiar fitness in his calling the attention of the Court to his death. Mr. DEAN then passed a high eulogium upon the character of the deceased, and referred to his confidential relations with Gen. JACKSON. He was the peer of CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, BENTON, and others of America's greatest statesmen, and his dignity of character had made him always a marked man in the councils of the nation.

In the course of his remarks Judge DEAN stated that at this time comparing the men who now *occupied* the places formerly *filled* by VAN BUREN, CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN and others, the exclamation was involuntary, "There were giants in those days."

The resolution to adjourn was seconded by AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., in some appropriate remarks, and after a few words from Mr. Justice CLERKE, in the same strain, the Court adjourned, and a record of the proceedings were ordered to be placed on the minutes.

THE MARINE COURT.

This Court was adjourned yesterday at 2 o'clock, in respect of the memory of Ex-President VAN BUREN, who died at his residence in Kinderhook, in this State, on Thursday morning, at 2 o'clock. Mr. G. W. STEVENS, in moving an adjournment of the Court, spoke as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: A telegram has just brought us the news that the last of the statesmen, with a single exception, of the early days of the Republic, has ceased to exist. Ex-President VAN BUREN departed this life to-day at his residence in Kinderhook. It is not necessary, and perhaps it would not be fitting for me to speak of the distinguished services of this eminent deceased. With the exception of Gen. CASS, he was the last survivor of the statesmen, who saw the Republic in its prime. He was cotemporary with CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN, and moved among the giants. He saw the Republic in its prime, and now at his death, he saw it almost in the throes of dissolution. As a token of respect to his memory, I move that this Court do now adjourn.

Mr. R. H. SHANNON seconded the resolution, and in doing so, took occasion to pay a slight tribute to departed worth. He said, I rise to second the motion made by my friend, Mr. STEVENS, and in doing so beg leave to occupy the attention of this Court for a few moments in hearing my tribute of respect to the memory of the distinguished departed. It was my pleasure to have been acquainted with Mr. VAN BUREN, politically and socially—politically in opposing him and the party to which he belonged—socially in connection with some important interests in this State while he was President of the Republic. My first personal acquaintance with Mr. VAN BUREN was while he was Vice-President, at the close of the term of our great and venerated statesman, ANDREW JACKSON. From that time I have reason to know Mr. VAN BUREN, as a man worthy of the highest respect and esteem. He was one of those great men, who, though opposed to you in politics, are always noble and magnanimous toward their antagonists. It is but right and proper that we, who know him best, should speak of his virtues as worthy of being imitated and remembered after he has been taken from us. Mr. VAN BUREN has held high positions in this State, and was elected by the suffrages of the people of the United States to the highest station which a man can occupy in this country. While holding these positions he performed his whole duty faithfully and honestly, without regard to the opinions and sentiments of others, except so far as it was necessary to secure and advance the prosperity of the country in which he lived and died. I deem this an appropriate place for us to bear in mind the great and noble qualities of those who have gone before us to another and a better land, and to store the example in our minds, to remember these qualities, and so to live and act that when we shall come to pass from this life, others may speak of us as worthy of respect and imitation. I therefore second the motion that has just been made that this Court do now adjourn.

Judge MCCARTHY entirely concurred with the gentlemen who moved and seconded the resolution, and accordingly adjourned till 10 o'clock Friday, (to-day.)

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Treatment of Our Prisoners in Richmond—Reinforcements Constantly Arriving—All Quiet on James River—The Drowning of Dr. Denniston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 22.

The Union prisoners which arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, on the steamboat *Kennebec*, were from Richmond, and will all remain in the hospitals at and near this place for the present. There were about 200 of them on the boat, and most of them are doing well.

They say that they were very well treated by the rebels while imprisoned by them, only they were kept closely confined and their food was bad, but this was not so much from design as from necessity.

They say that our surgeons at Richmond have acted nobly, and in a self-sacrificing spirit toward our sick and wounded prisoners, going wherever they were sent, and remaining with them while in prison, taking the greatest care of them both night and day.

I sent forward the names of several Union surgeons yesterday, who volunteered to remain in Richmond with our prisoners still there.

Union troops are almost daily arriving at this place, making a very short stay, and then passing up the James River to join Gen. MCCLELLAN, or Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division.

The weather continues cool, and the sick are rapidly recovering. Many are now convalescent, who would have lost their lives, had the excessive warm weather continued for a few days longer.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, which sailed for New-York on the 20th inst., with sick and wounded soldiers, is at anchor in Lynn Harbor Bay, waiting for the wind to subside before going to sea.

The dispatch ship *Rhode Island* came up the harbor to-day, and is at anchor in the Roads, nearly abreast of the fort.

All is quiet on the James River to-day.

The following is a statement touching the fate of Dr. DENNISTON, who was drowned off the steamer *John Tucker*, July 22, 1862:

Dr. DENNISTON, who had been engaged as a Volunteer Surgeon at the General Hospital located opposite Harrison's Landing, was attacked with typhoid fever, and his safety seemed to require his removal. This morning he was carried in an ambulance to the boat, and placed in a state-room. He occupied the lower berth, and a man was detailed to take care of him. When near the Chickahominy River, the cry was raised that "a man was overboard." Instantly a light boat was manned and on the water in search of him. The search, however, was unsuccessful. On the return of the boat we immediately missed our friend DENNISTON, who had vacated his state-room. A thorough search was made for him through the boat, but we failed to find him on board. Papers found floating on the water, and brought back back by the small boat, revealed the sad fate of Dr. DENNISTON. Inspecting his room we found two purses, a case of surgical instruments, and his watch. His spectacles were left with his coat and vest in the upper berth. Several of his friends had visited him frequently, and found he had taken the upper berth. It is proper for us to add that moderate delirium had marked his case the night and morning before, but the delirium being mild, and at no time of a wild nature, no apprehension was in any way excited in regard to him. This statement is made for the information and gratification of his distressed relations and friends and an interested public. We need not say that this most unhappy incident has filled us with the deepest sadness, and that we tender to his afflicted friends our deep and heartfelt condolence. Signed, S. G. L. COOK,
J. B. HERRON.

To Hon. ROBERT DENNISTON, Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

NEW-ORLEANS AND THE GULF.

Effect of the News of the Late Battles on the New-Orleans Secesh.

No Danger of an Attack on the City.

Some Items in Regard to the New-Orleans Custom-House.

The Blockading Service off Mobile.

HOW THE STEAMER ANN WAS CAPTURED.

Dashing Affair on the Texas Coast.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Change in the Conduct of the People—The Women—No Danger of an Attack—Commodore Porter's Fleet.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

I have now been here nearly five weeks and the changes that have occurred in this city are indicative of the times. When I first arrived, the 7th of June the city was quiet, the people were orderly, and all were respectful if not goodnatured. I walked about and was greeted almost everywhere with kindness; some of my old friends were cold, and a few of Northern birth passed without recognizing me, but nothing absolutely unpleasant marked the hours of the day. Matters remained in this promising condition for two weeks, and I wrote you a hopeful letter, and did honestly look forward to a speedy restoration of the majority of the citizens to Union sentiments, and such would have been the case but for the darkling rumors that came from Southern sources that they were successful before Richmond. Gradually the exterior appearance of the citizens changed, they seemed to grow pugnacious and excited. They stood in the corners of the streets, and talked loud and defiantly, and Union men, especially if openly connected with the Government, were made to feel, by a certain unexplainable magnetism, that they were hated, and that but for fear of the consequences, would be assassinated by the excited, but still restrained crowd. A few days rolled on, and a woman was arrested for wearing a secession badge, a thing that seemingly had disappeared. Finally, a paper was received from Mobile, giving what I trust are exaggerated accounts of the defeat of our troops "on the left," and of their being driven back some miles from before Richmond. Now it was that the furor broke out in almost unrestrained license; I saw one respectable-looking woman wave the "extra" over her head, and shout "hurrah," with the look and action of a fiend. What she would have done, but for the hint she evidently received from a sympathizer, that a "Federal" was near by, I do not know.

Now who is to blame for this, and how is it that the great North and West, with their unlimited resources, their wealth of men and money, their possession of all the harbors, in fact of everything that makes a great and powerful nation, can be beaten before the rebel Capital by superior numbers? "I never despair of the Republic" the Romans held it to be treason to do so, and so do I; but if any individuals are responsible for this—if they had centered upon them the agony of dispirited hopes, the fears of the timid, the execrations of the reckless and the brave; if they could suffer, indeed, as the Union men in this distant land have to suffer, and as they do suffer throughout the whole of the States in rebellion, methinks they would find their punishment, however severe, greater than they could bear, but not greater than they deserved. In this connection, I would say that the last letters I received from New-York expressed fears that the rebels, encouraged by their recent successes everywhere, might make an attack on New-Orleans, but I think all such fears groundless. The only approach to the city by land is along the shores of Lake Ponchartrain, on the route pursued by the New-Orleans and Great Northern Railroad. Kenner's Station is 14 miles above the city, and just above this point commences six miles of trestle-work, the whole distance being through an almost impassable swamp. The centre of this trestle-work, for one mile, is destroyed. A large bayou, which empties into Lake Maurepas, was crossed by a draw-bridge, which is destroyed. At Florence's Station, 28 miles from the city, was another large bridge crossing a bayou, which was also destroyed. These artificial works, it will be perceived, run through a country of thirty miles in extent, the whole distance of which is *utterly impassable* for troops, to say nothing of wagons and artillery, without the bridges are rebuilt. In addition, Gen. PHELPS' Division, in the upper part of the city, is so situated that he could hold a hundred thousand men in check, if they attempted to advance toward him across the above-mentioned causeways. It should also be remembered that the swampy land which divides Lake Ponchartrain and the Mississippi, along which these bridges were built, is only about five miles wide, and gunboats lie along the banks of the river and lake, commanding the entire distance.

The only possible danger is from the crazy Secessionists inside the city, who, too cowardly to openly attack, are egging on the women to insult the soldiers, and encouraging little children to sing secesh songs and wear rebel cockades, hoping that the patience of Gen. BUTLER and his troops may be exhausted, and that they, the rebels, may have the moral advantage of saying our troops attacked helpless women and children. I believe Gen. BUTLER understands these tactics too well to be caught in the trap, but I do not hesitate to say that if any of our soldiers should be wantonly killed by these Southern fanatics, there would ensue fearful consequences. To allay all fears I will remark, in addition, that the *Pensacola*, which lies in the harbor opposite the Custom-house, could, with its heavy batteries, destroy the city in a day.

Among the items of local "news," I learn that the Directors of the Public Schools in the Second District have been notified that the salaries of superintendent and teachers will be suspended during the vacation. This, says one of the city papers, will add to the distress of the population of the city, as many of the teachers have families, and their salaries were their only means of support; and we very much fear that it will seriously interfere with the schools hereaf

what he termed the cowardice of men urging little girls to sing what they, *the men, dare not say.* Two lines of one mongrel song, particularly roused the General. They were:

"We'll down this Northern scum
With deeds, and steel away."

In a recent letter I alluded to the sanitary condition of the city. I learn from the official record from the Board of Health that for the week ending July 10, there were only 93 deaths out of a population of at least one hundred and fifty thousand people, and that the deaths were 51 less than the seven days previous. The cleaning up of the city has wrought wonders.

On Sunday Commodore PORTER's mortar fleet passed the front of the city, on the way down from Vicksburgh to Fortress Monroe. It is probable that this much-vaunted mortar fleet has been perfectly useless for any practical result. When Vicksburgh will be taken depends upon the arrival of troops "from above." Where this place is seems rather difficult to ascertain. The city lies on the Mississippi, at the head of a sharp bend, consequently directly opposite to it there is a tongue of narrow land of some miles in extent. Boats in going to Vicksburgh consequently, go round this point. Within the last two weeks over two thousand contrabands have been engaged in digging a canal, or cut-off, across this tongue of land, with the purpose of leaving the city high and dry in the interior. If this "cut-off" had been commenced a month ago, with very little labor, by the aid of the unusual high water, it could have been accomplished; but it is a struggle now as to whether the river is not falling as rapidly as the trench is deepened; it may be a success, but the chances are against its being so. The conception of the thing was brilliant, but the want of prompt execution, as in other cases in this war, may defeat all practical results. The Engineer who has charge of the work, and is quite sanguine of success, tells me that the negroes at work, two thousand and upward, mostly belong to JEFF. DAVIS, his brother, and Dr. MERCALF. These sable adjuncts of the Union are in high glee, work with spirit through the day, and spend most of the night in prayer meetings and singing songs. Poor fellows, what a future is in store for them.

New-Orleans Custom-House Building—General Description—The Contractors—Pets of the Government—What the Confederates Used the Building For—What They Left Behind in Their Flight—Contrabands.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

I will now attempt to give you any idea of [illegible] There is no such building anywhere else on the earth, consequently not one its equal as an evidence of the waste of Government money, bad taste and inutility. When I look upon this pretentious conglomeration of labyrinthine cellars, cocklofts, narrow winding stairs, dark and mysterious passages, and in addition comprehend its vast size, I am especially struck with the lavish expenditure that has for years characterized the Government in fostering everything South, for here is a building so large in its proportions that the Custom-house of New-York could be stowed away in one of its corners! To form some idea of the magnitude, you may imagine one and a half of the largest squares in New-York occupied by one edifice, and then you fall short of the proportions, for the building is nearly square, is 324 feet front on Canal-street. The collector's or "marble-room," as it is termed by the architect, is in proportion large. The floor contains almost the area of a public square, and the ceiling is intended to be *one hundred and forty feet high.* If ever completed, it will be not unlike the interior of some of the vast temples in Egypt, for there is no architectural parallel in Greece or Rome.

Pursuant to an act of Congress, a Custom-house was to be built in New-Orleans, and the matter was intrusted to Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER. This gentleman was then Secretary of the Treasury, and in the full tide of his Southern popularity. As might have been expected, WM. M. GWIN was on hand as chief of the Commissioners. The start was auspicious of the subsequent history. The architect was one A. T. [illegible], and if I mistake not, he conceived the design while incarcerated in the State Prison, he spending his leisure hours in making the model. For 15 years this monstrosity has been in progress; and what a history of waste and political corruption would be developed if the country could be furnished with all the details of appropriations, and get at the real facts of their destination. *More than three millions dollars* have been expended, and I presume that private enterprise would put up, for all practical purposes, a better building, to its present point of finish, for five hundred thousand. The granite composing the walls is of the plainest workmanship; there is not a bit of carving or ornamentation anywhere; any of the buildings on Blackwell's Island being more handsomely finished, and more architecturally beautiful. Maj. (now Confederate General) G. T. BEAUREGARD, it seems, along with HARDEE, MAGRUDER and other Southern officers, divided up the choice places in the gift of the Secretary of War, BEAUREGARD being such a favorite that he could resign the Superintendency of West Point Military Academy, preferring to superintend the construction of the edifice. Meantime, WORTH, SUMNER, MARCY, and other men of Northern birth, were kept on the frontiers, fighting Indians, or laying off, in hostile countries, military roads.

Fired up inside the building on the main walls, as swallows' nests on the side of a hill, are innumerable rooms, which have been appropriated within the last two or three years for the Collector's and Postmaster's apartments. Hunting around diligently you will find a large room devoted to the United States District Court, and small rooms devoted to Heaven knows what. These rooms are under roof, but the centre part of the building, mainly occupied by the "marble room," is open to the blue sky and the storm, and the consequence is, that what little labor has been bestowed on the caps, columns and walls, is now well nigh ruined by dust and dampness.

Throughout the year and a half the rebels held official possession of this place. (it had been secretly their headquarters in Louisiana for many years previous,) the utmost destruction ensued. The lower story was turned into a vast Confederate gun-carriage shop. The soldiers were quartered throughout the upper or half-finished rooms, and erected their camp kettles, and built their fires in the marble hall, thereby adding smoke to the numerous stains of time. The top of the walls of the building were surmounted by eight large pieces of cannon, which the rebels, when they left, spiked with cut nails. The place was also used as a depository of rich contributions to the Confederate cause. Here were found the arms gathered up from the surrounding country, a collection of old double-barreled guns, lockless, stockless or worthless, such as the world never saw before. Here were deposited the bells contributed from the plantations, to make brass cannon—bells weighing from six ounces to a thousand pounds, all of which have finally reached Boston, and, in the language of a secesh friend of mine, "will be scoured up by the Yankees, and brought back here, and sold for new,"—a most likely consummation. Here was also piled up a "cord or more" of brass candlesticks, bureau and door knobs and handles, together with a ton of copper sheeting, torn from the vessels in the harbor, intended for percussion caps, all of which are now in Boston.

Here was also found a large quantity of what the National soldiers called "scrub beef," the same that created a mutiny when the "Commissioners" attempted to distribute it among the starving poor. There were also in the building and outside several hundred gun carriages of the finest live oak, with brass mountings, intended for sea and land service; also a great number of pieces of artillery, some mounted and some left on the ground by the destruction of the carriages by fire. There was also a valuable amount of seasoned live oak timber of the best quality, and piles of iron bars, torn up from the railroads leading into New-Orleans; also some valuable machinery for rifling large cannon. In addition there were the private letters, the clothing, the side arms, and a thousand other things belonging to the officers, but left behind in the hasty retreat. Before the Confederates left, however, they had time to destroy all the plumbing in the building. They may have torn it out to make bullets of. By some singular oversight of their destructiveness, they did not cut the gas pipes, a thing that might have been easily done, and with the aid of a little fire the building could have been materially injured if not totally destroyed.

Traditionally among the citizens the Custom-house building is the refuge of runaway negroes, as all in the building are considered "within the National lines." Five weeks' constant occupation within the "lines," satisfies me that there are not more than forty or fifty contrabands, all told, under its protection. These men are occupied more or less, generally less, in cooking for the officers or "cleaning up." I suppose the whole fifty do about the labor of a day's work of an industrious New-England serving-man. To my certain knowledge, one old "Uncle Ned," who has charge of a cooking-stove near one the entrances of the "marble room," certainly spent four hours and a half skinning a single tomato. Very many, on warm days, fall picturesquely asleep in the ruined door-ways, and beside the commanding columns in the "marble room," and renewedly remind me of its Theban character—not necessarily of its architecture, but of its size,—and the dark negro and the lighter mulatto are good for the necessary representatives of Egyptians and Arabs—the present occupants of the palaces of the Pharaohs.

Under the National rule, we have not only apartments in the building for the Custom-house and Post-office, but also find room for Gen. BUTLER's military, civil headquarters, and various other places for the accommodation of official military business. There has also been arranged a lock-up for political prisoners, a safe room for at least 135 kegs of specie, and lastly, accommodations for the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment. The room especially appropriated to the Collector under Confederate rule, and now occupied by Mr. DENISON, United States Collector, was somewhat sumptuously furnished; beside rich chairs, a gay carpet, and costly silk and tasseled bell-pulls, there was also a fine 7-octave piano, showing that treason and music have sympathy, in spite of SHAKESPEARE. Or it possibly may be that the piano was for the benefit of lady merchants who had business with the Custom-house. I remember that many years ago, it is said, the daughter of a distinguished financier brought into this port a large number of Maltese mules, and demanded that they should be *free*, as they were intended for breeding purposes. The Collector decided they were a manufactured article, and subject to duty. I should, perhaps, say in regard to the piano, that it, with other fine furniture, evacuated the building along with the Confederate troops.

Upon taking possession of the building by the National officers, there was to be witnessed a scene of inextricable confusion. Books, papers, receipts, invoices, blanks, and trash generally, littered up the floors and occupied the tables and desks. It is evident the Confederates amused themselves after a fashion *with going through the forms of a Custom-house.* Mr. MARSHMAN evidently sent in repeated instructions about collecting money, as there were innumerable envelopes scattered around, printed with the address of the heads of the Treasury Department at Richmond.

Such was the state of things when the officers of the Government appointed to open the port under the proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN, took possession on the 7th June. Unaided by any true information, they had to grope their way in the dark, and from confusion bring out order. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. GEO. S. DENISON, Mr. W. C. GRAY and assistants, for the manner in which they have performed their duties. At once overwhelmed with business of immediate necessity, they had also to find out what had been done in the immediate past. Day by day working almost without interruption since they have been here from early morning until night, they have gradually developed the black history of the past, and found out enough to suggest how great have been the iniquities and frauds perpetrated before as well as after rebel rule. By industry, and starting with suggestive hints, they have traced up United States property of immense value, *of which there was no record in the Custom-house;* property of great value, including launches, gigs, goods, and extensive warehouses. As they progressed in the investigations it turned out that all the bonded warehouse books, as far back as 1857, *had either been mutilated of all writing, stripped of their entire contents, or entirely destroyed.* I have examined some of these mutilated books. Nothing is left to identify the goods of which they were a record, but enough remains to show that they were large in amount, and in value immense. In fact, there is fortunately preserved in the Collector's own hand data to show that there were goods enough in the New-Orleans Bonded Warehouses, at the time the Confederate Government took possession, to pay in duties the enormous of $750,000! How much of these goods paid duties, or how much of them were seized by the rebels, will probably never be known, the records, as we have already stated, having been destroyed; the very attempt at concealment, being the acknowledgment of infamy and a desperate desire to hide it from the world.

The late Deputy Collector, Mr. PHILIP E. WALDEN, who was really the Head of the Department under Mr. BUCHANAN, as well as under the rebels, remained in the city, and was here when the National officers arrived. When the evidences of continued frauds developed he was arrested, at the suggestion of the Collector, by the military authorities, and brought to the Custom-house. Before being confronted, his manner was defiant, his tongue dumb After sitting awhile in the Collector's room, he suddenly attempted to escape, but by a singularly prompt movement of the detective who had him in charge, he was seized and brought back. On being taken before Gen. BUTLER, to all questions asked he was either silent or impertinent. The result was, his committal to Fort Jackson as a laborer, until such time as he is penitent enough to make a confession. If that time never arrives, he will probably expiate his crimes by a convict's life and a convict's death. There is no doubt but that a free confession on his part of the iniquities of the New-Orleans Custom-house under his administration, would afford an unparalleled chapter of fraud and crime.

Even in the minds of the people of New-Orleans this Custom-house building is connected with every possible evil association. The contracts connected with building it have always been in the hands of unscrupulous Southern politicians. It was the placer for such men as SLIDELL, GWIN, BENJAMIN & Co., where they could get gold when they would deprive New-Orleans or Louisiana of an honestly-expressed sentiment at the polls. Even as long ago as when the Plaquemine fraud was perpetrated, which cheated Louisiana of HENRY CLAY's vote, the foundation of the gross outrage was laid among the associates of the Custom-house. Even in the last Presidential election, although there was no money for the current year appropriated from the National Treasury for "building purposes," yet six hundred men were engaged just prior to the Presidential contest, and voted and worked for BRECKINRIDGE, and then, after the day of election, were summarily dismissed.

Illustrative of the extravagance encouraged here by the Federal officials, I will mention the fact, that timber scaffolding or frame-work, which a few years ago surrounded the walls of the building nominally for the purpose of raising the granite, cost over $100,000. In due time it was ordered down, and the timber was sold for *one hundred and twenty dollars!* The receipt of this money, and the cost of the frame-work are preserved. Before the close of Mr. BUCHANAN's administration, there was commenced and completed a magnificent yacht, under the name of revenue-cutter, the burden of which was nearly two hundred tons, cost over $80,000. It is represented as being a most sumptuous craft, the ornamentation and furniture of the cabin alone costing over $10,000. When the rebel fleet fled from New-Orleans, the rebel gunboat *Jackson* came opposite and fired several shots through the cutter's sides. The vessel now lies at the foot of Canal-street, the masts still visible above the water.

Each day that passes away affords some development of valuable property destroyed, and also develops how much business has been done and will be done in the future. Anyone who has ocular experience cannot resist the idea that for years past large amounts of goods were brought into this port that have never been entered upon the books of the Custom-house. It seems beyond contradiction, that moneys and fees in various forms have passed into the hands of officials that have been divided up "among the faithful," and went far to give aid and comfort to the people engaged in originating this rebellion. Certain it is, that the present master-spirits have been the largest recipients, either politically or pecuniarily, of the patronage of the Custom-house.

I am happy to say that the business under the National Government, since it has once more taken possession, exceeds in amount the expectations of the most sanguine. Large sums of money have been received on merchandise, and numerous seizures have been made of contraband goods. And what will strike the Northern reader with most surprise, is that several hundred small coasting vessels have been compelled to give up their Confederate sea-stocks and hard-taken out papers under the National Government.

Trip of the Cayuga—The Blockade at Mobile—Along the Mississippi—Gloomy Commercial Prospects—The Vessels Off New-Orleans—The Custom-house.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT CAYUGA,
NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

On the morning of the 4th inst. we anchored off the entrance of Mobile Bay, where, in a most refreshing heavy shower and gale, we discerned the phantom shapes of the blockading vessels, richly trimmed with flags, and leaping and dancing on the waves as if jubilant to welcome the national holiday. This blockade consists of the steam-frigate *Susquehannah*, sloop-of-war *Preble*, and gunboat *Kanawha*. It was the *Preble* that captured the first secession privateer, the *Savannah*, early last Summer.

We had half believed that the mortar fleet had taken Fort Morgan. But when the shower ceased, no vessels were in sight but the blockaders, while over the fort, from which we lay five miles, we saw the rebel rag still flapping. It is ascertained that the rebels have made a stand at Dog River bar, about half way up Mobile Bay, where they have driven in piles across the Bay, leaving a channel open, under the flattering belief that our gunboats will all attempt to pass through, and all be demolished by a few schooners there stationed, armed with the largest guns from Fort Morgan.

Coming up the river to this city, we found countless evidences of the severity and magnitude of the engagement that restored to the National rule this great metropolis of rebeldom. Burnt fire-rafts, broken rams, worthless hulks that were chained together across the river, gunboats and old river steamboats that were armed, some lying partly out of water, and some high and dry on the sand, the river having fallen, were to be seen for miles. The *Varuna* and *Charles Morgan* lie partly out of water, just as they went down in mutual combat. The latter was formerly the *Star of the West.*

The few merchant vessels that have arrived since the blockade was raised, have brought principally flour and ice, for which there is the greatest demand. There is not much more produce for shipping than would freight the vessels now here, and very little is coming in. I have talked with a dozen planters living within a few hours' drive of this city, who all say that for the rest of their lives, they and their families will eat, wear and use nothing but what they can produce, though it reduce them to the appearance of barbarians, rather than rely upon commerce through a port held by the "Lincoln Government." They speak as if there was an intense animosity in the interior of this State against the merchants of the captured ports, who would take advantage of the privileges of commerce opened to them by the National power. Those who have not that obstinacy are deterred from selling their cotton, sugar, etc., through fear of the guerrillas, who plunder all who sell goods to go out of rebeldom. This is especially the case on the river, above here. The steamer *Saxon*, now dismissed from Government service, has returned from a trading trip to Baton Rouge, with a small cargo, mostly sugar and molasses, purchased at various points where guerrillas were not supposed to be in the vicinity. The clerk told me he found many who were anxious to sell, but dared not.

The levee, which along its whole length of miles used to be thronged with steamboats, often two and three abreast, thickly covered with merchandise, is now nearly deserted. Not over a dozen steamboats are to be seen, and those are tugs and job boats, except a single one, now making trips between here and Baton Rouge.

The steamer *Parkersburgh* arrived from New-York on the 14th. The *Matanzas* and *Philadelphia*, also from New-York, are now due. The *Marion* arrived on the 13th. This steamship and the *Roanoke* are making very profitable trips between here and New-York. The fare is $105, and they go full—*from* here. The bark *Henry Hill* sailed for New-York to-day with twice as many passengers as she has room for. The above is not a high price, I assure you, for this is the most desirable place to emigrate from that I ever saw.

The steam sloop-of-war *Pensacola*, senior Capt. MORRIS, acting Flag Officer, the steam-frigate *Mississippi*, gunboat *Itasca* and storeship *Pampero* are stationed here. The small gunboat *Sachem*, screw-steamer, has been here a day or two. The well-known steamship *Fulton*, chartered transport, is to sail under the Quartermaster's orders to-day for New-York. She takes home a large number of sick and dismissed officers and soldiers. The ocean steamship *Tennessee*, Government transport, has been running between New-Orleans and the fleet up the river. She was loaded with ammunition and ordnance to carry up, when an order was received that she should remain here till the gunboats for operating on the guerrilla bands and in Red River were ready to move, when she is to go with them. This is because there are strong appearances that the rebel steamers *Wm. H. Webb* and *Music* are lying in wait to capture the *Tennessee* on this particular trip. They are superior fighting boats, and well armed.

The *Webb* was purchased by Southern parties before the war. She was the largest and most powerful tug in New-York harbor. She has been iron-plated, and is said to be a formidable ram. The guerrilla bands are very annoying at many points between Baton Rouge and Vicksburgh, firing on boats of all kinds; they are most dangerous at Grand Gulf. Gunboats cannot operate against them very effectively. Our gunboat will probably be one of the few to go up with the *Tennessee*. It is supposed the *Webb* and *Music* have been concealed up Red River; that stream is our destination, if it has water enough for us to run up any distance. The *Miami* and perhaps the *Harriet Lane* are to leave here with us, and one or two other vessels. We are to find and engage the above-named rebel boats if possible. We have taken on board another rifled Parrot gun since we have been here, making a battery of seven guns for us; two more than any other gunboat in Commodore FARRAGUT's Division.

One division of the mortar fleet was towed down the river last Sunday, to go to Hampton Roads. It is believed that Vicksburgh can be easily taken as soon as there is sufficient military force to hold the place. Several regiments have been sent up toward there from this city, and a comparatively small force is left in and around New-Orleans. The clearing out of the guerrillas along the river will be a difficult task, and require an almost continuous military line to keep them under. This would be the case if the war were formally ended; for those murdering land-pirates care as little for Southern rights as for Northern rights where there are none of the latter to be violated.

The St. Charles Hotel, which was opened by Gen. BUTLER when he entered this city, that he and his officers might live in the right style, has been given up by him and closed again. He found it so immensely expensive, besides inconvenient, that he concluded "he couldn't keep a hotel;" he now resides in the late mansion of the traitor general, TWIGGS, on Camp-street. The St. Louis Hotel, the next in size, has long been shut, as have half the others in the city. The St. Charles had but just been closed when Gen. BUTLER took possession of it.

The Custom-house, begun fourteen years ago, has threatened to obtain the greatest dimensions of any Custom-house in America; and, if ever completed, it will be so. It has been suitably arranged for Gen. BUTLER's headquarters, the Military Court, Post-office, Custom-house, and barracks for the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment. The Twelfth Maine Regiment is quartered at the Mint. The rest of the military force here is stationed at various points in and around the city.

It is my impression, from all I have seen and heard, that there is very little true Union feeling among the citizens here. I do not believe there have been more than two United States flags flying in the whole city the week we have been here, that were not raised by the military authority. Secession sentiment is becoming quiet here, but is no doubt as bitter as ever. Ladies seem to be getting tired of expressing their contempt for United States officers and soldiers in the street.

Checks and scraps of paper of various supposed values, from five cents upward, are still the prevailing currency. No place of amusement has been open here for many months. Full one-third the stores are closed. Only two lines of city omnibuses have continued to run, and the three or four horse-railroads are in profitable operation. The construction of these is noteworthy; they are laid in the wide streets that have a mall in the centre, and in the mall, between two rows of beautiful box-riders the cars run; they do not interfere with the other traffic of the street, and are always in a comfortable shade. N.Y.M.

Celebrating the Fourth on board the Pensacola—Dramatic Entertainments—Sketch of the Performances.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

The Anniversary of American Freedom was well observed in New-Orleans—at least very well for a place where the Union sentiment, though known to exist, does not manifest itself. The day was very unpleasant; early in the morning the clouds gave promise of a rainy day, which was amply kept, for a succession of heavy showers rendered any out-door display very unpleasant. At 8 A. M., or as it is known in nautical parlance, at 8 bells, every vessel, of whatever class and size, spread the emblem of our Union to the breeze. Many of the ships had flags wherever a flag could be placed, and the schooners and other small craft lying along the levee did their share. At noon, the sloop-of-war *Mississippi* fired a national salute. She was the only vessel that saluted the Fourth. The *Pensacola* would have done so, but she is lying at the levee, with a large coffer-dam under her bows, and it was feared that the concussion of her guns would displace the dam. The *Pensacola* has been badly damaged by vessels getting foul of her since she came into the river. At least 15 different crafts, large and small, have run into her. It will take a month to repair her. The rebels having destroyed all the dry docks which were formerly at Algiers, recourse was had to a coffer dam, by means of which the necessary repairs can be made, though not so expeditiously as if a dry dock were available. Salutes were also fired at Jackson-square, and in several other places in the city, by the military, at sunrise, noon, and sunset. A large and very enthusiastic Union meeting was held, at which, in an address by Rev. Mr. DUNCAN, the folly and wickedness of secession was exposed, and the cause of the Union was warmly advocated. In the evening, I accepted an invitation to attend a "Grand Dramatic Entertainment," given by the crew of the steam sloop-of-war *Pensacola*—a short account of which I append:

The *Pensacola*, which did such gallant service at the taking of the forts, is at present officered as follows: Captain, HENRY W. MORRIS; First Lieutenant and Ex-Officer, Francis A. Roe; Second Lieutenant, James Stillwell; Surgeon, J. Winthrop Taylor; Paymaster, George L. Davis; Chief Engineer, Stephen D. Hibbert; Acting Masters, C. E. McKay, E. C. Weeks, G. C. Schultze, T. H. Grove; Assistant Surgeons, J. L. Dick, C. H. Giberson; Marine Officer, John C. Harris; Boatswain, N. Goodrich; Gunner, D. A. Roe; Sailmaker, C. Lawrence; Carpenter, J. E. Cox; Captain's Clerk, J. Vanden Heuvel; Paymaster's Clerk, F. W. Muitzer.

I went early to secure a good place, as a great many people were expected to be present. I found the whole breadth of the ship, and its length abaft the mizzenmast very tastefully decorated by ensigns of different nations, prominent among which was our own loved flag. In front of the space thus inclosed was a drop-curtain, which I was informed had been painted by the sailors on board. Though somewhat rude in execution, the design was certainly very creditable. It represented the passage of the fleet by Forts Jackson and St. Philip. With a pardonable vanity the artist had represented the *Pensacola* as the most prominent vessel in the fleet, and her immense gun on the forecastle was shown fully and fairly.

In one corner of the curtain is a furious-looking military man, intended for Gen. LOVELL, who is skedaddling at a fearful rate, exclaiming: "It's a great victory! a grand success! but for prudential reasons, we'll evacuate." The fancy of the artist has represented him in a strange plight. He is trying to run, in fact doing his best, but a large and fierce-looking eagle has beak and talons fast in the skirts of his coat, and the motto is, "The New-Orleans spirit of secession held in check by the American eagle." Another motto appears in large letters, "What England could not do, the Federal navy has and always will." The orchestra of the German theatre had been engaged, and at 5 P. M., in presence of a large and very intelligent audience, the overture of National airs was performed, and immediately thereafter the curtain rose, and the entertainment began by the declamation of an ode by M. A. CASTELLO.

The address, which was written just previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, was delivered in a very happy style, and at its conclusion brought down the house. Most enthusiastic among those giving applause were the ladies of the audience, who seemed to enjoy and appreciate fully the festivities provided for the celebration of the day and for their entertainment. At the fall of the curtain and while the scenes were being shifted, the orchestra discoursed some sweet music, and I must really give much credit to the musicians for the thorough and pleasing manner in which they entertained the assembled company, and for the sweetness and beauty of the music performed.

The address was followed by the melodrama of "Luke the Laborer," an old English play, well known to all theatre-goers. I must confess to a disappointment—but one of a pleasing nature. I had gone to the *Pensacola* expecting to see a performance little above mediocrity, and to my astonishment the affair, taken as a whole, was superior to many an entertainment, of like nature, through which I have dragged many a weary evening in the theatres of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. Of course some of the minor details of machinery, properties, &c., were not as complete as in a regular dramatic establishment, and this detracted from the smoothness of the representation, yet it was a grand success. Among those in "Luke the Laborer" who looked and acted their characters to the life, were WM. SUPPEL as *Luke the Laborer*, M. WALSH as *Farmer Wakefield*, W. F. BIRD as *Dame Wakefield*, and O. WILDER as *Philip.* Of M. A. CASTELLO, as *Bobby Trot*, I can only say that I forgot he was a sailor, and thought he was an actor. THOS. FLOOD took the female characters of *Jenny* and *Clara* in a style that many *actresses* could surpass, but very few *actors* equal. "Luke the Laborer" was well played—well received, and succeeded by "Novelty," in which Mr. CASTELLO, in the part of *Manager*, did a paying business, humbugged the public, and gained from the *Pensacola* audience thunders of applause. This was followed by the farce called the "Wandering Minstrel," and Mr. CASTELLO in the character of *"Jim Baggs, or the Wandering Minstrel"* was almost perfect. The whole entertainment passed off pleasantly, and with much credit to all concerned. Among the audience were a number of New-Orleans ladies, many of the officers from the ships lying at New-Orleans, some few officers from the army, many civilians from the city, and the officers and crew of the *Pensacola.* Finally, at 10 P. M., the curtain dropped on the last scene of the "Wandering Minstrel," the band played "Home, Sweet Home," and the audience separated, evidently pleased and delighted. Many, among whom is your correspondent, will recall with sensations of happiness, the celebration of July 4, on board the United States sloop-of-war *Pensacola.* LENOYLE.

THE FLEET OFF MOBILE.

Appearance of the Rebel Fleet—A Precipitate Retreat—Rebel Vessels Captured—Particulars of the Capture of the Steamer Ann.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT KANAWHA,
OFF MOBILE BAR, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

We arrived on this station on the 21st February, since which time we have been kept pretty busy, for the squadron here has never been more than three vessels at a time, and frequently only two. The first demonstration which Secesh made upon us was on the 3d of April. There was then with us only the sailing sloop-of-war *Preble.* At daylight in the morning we discovered the whole rebel fleet, consisting of five steam gunboats and one sailing schooner, coming out from behind Fort Morgan in line of battle, with ensigns displayed and evidently on hostile thoughts intent. The odds looked rather formidable for us, as two of the rebel vessels were known to be new and heavily armed, carrying each ten guns, and it was reported that they had some 100-pounders rifled. As it was calm the *Preble* could only lay and await the onset. We went to quarters and cleared for action, hove up our anchor and steamed in slowly toward them. When they began to approach within long range they opened their fire from all the boats, but were evidently desirous of not coming to close quarters. It seems they expected to frighten us off that they might have a big story to tell in Mobile, but as we did not seem inclined to leave very promptly the matter began to assume an entirely new aspect. After waiting for them to approach a little nearer, and being as close to the Bar as we could get, we opened on them from our pivot and sent in our compliments in the shape of an 11-inch shell which passed between the masts of the leading boat and burst just beyond her, the *Preble* at the same time began to send in some constitutional arguments from her 30-pounder rifle gun. The new and expressive phrase, "skeddadling," had not then been invented, but the rebels gave us a beautiful exhibition of the operation, for no sooner did our shells begin to fall around them than they made tracks for the friendly protection of the fort. We followed them in until the shot from the fort fell around us, and then hauled off, not being willing to undertake single handed the bombardment of a fort mounting 160 heavy guns. Since then we have not seen any of their boats outside the fort, although we have frequently heard of their intentions to come out and sink us. We shall be happy to make their acquaintance whenever they shall see fit to undertake the operation.

On the night of the 12th of April, being about nine miles off from the Bar on a cruise, we saw three schooners running off to the southward. We immediately gave chase and in a few hours had safely bagged all three. They were all cotton loaded, bound for Havana. We very kindly took charge of their cotton and sent it North for the mudsills to operate upon. The next day we made the acquaintance of another "secesh," bound from Havana to Matamoras, but as Matamoras is not situated in this region we concluded that we would rather she should go North. She had a general cargo, among which was a large quantity of rifle powder and lead—articles very much needed by our Southern brethren just now. On the night of April 21, another cotton-loaded schooner insisted on getting in our way, and as a couple of hundred bales of cotton is to be considered quite acceptable in these times, we sent her along to Key West. On the 29th April as we were cruising just to the eastward of the Bar, we quietly dropped alongside of another cotton-loaded craft, which we sent to Ship Island, from whence her cotton was shipped to New-York by the *Baltic.*

On the morning of the 26th June, as we were cruising near the Bar, we discovered, just at daybreak, a schooner to the eastward, close in to the land. Feeling satisfied from her movements that she was trying to run the blockade, we gave chase. As soon as she saw us she headed for the beach, and in a few minutes was high and dry ashore. As we approached we could see the crew busily engaged in transferring her cargo to the beach; but, as we were soon within shelling distance, they did not succeed in saving much, and a few moments after they quit her we saw smoke and flame issuing from her cabin hatch. We ran in within a half mile of her, and sent our first cutter, with an armed crew, in charge of Acting Master DUNN, to board her. They pulled in rapidly, and in a few moments were nearly alongside, when the rebels opened a brisk fire of musketry upon them from the bushes which lined the shore about sixty yards distant. Nothing daunted, however, our brave boys jumped on board and began an investigation, replying to the rebel fire with an occasional shot from their rifles. Mr. DUNN jumped down into the hold to see if there was any chance to extinguish the fire, but found the whole after hold and cabin in flames. Returning on deck they threw into the boat some fruit that was lying round loose and shoved off, part of the crew keeping up a brisk fire on the rebels meantime. As soon as the boat had got off from the beach so as to be out of the line of fire from the ship, the *Kanawha* sent a few rifle shells among the bushes, which effectually scattered the rebels. We laid by for an hour or two, until the schooner was totally destroyed, and then returned to our anchorage. The Coxswain of the cutter, when the rebels were firing upon them after they had boarded the schooner, actually begged Mr. DUNN to let him rush ashore and charge them with the bayonet, which he thought would effectually disperse them. But as from the fire there must have been some thirty or forty men in the woods, that officer did not think it quite the thing to land with six men to cross an open beach of twenty yards and charge bayonets upon an unseen enemy.

I must now tell you of a capture which we have just made, which has given us more pleasure than all the others combined.

On the morning of the 29th of June, just at daylight we saw a schooner about ten miles off to the southward. As schooners, when seen in the vicinity of blockaded ports, are always to be considered as suspicious craft, we immediately gave chase. At 7 o'clock we came up with her and found her to be an honest trader bound to New-Orleans. We inquired whether she had seen any other vessels. She had seen a schooner at daylight, a few miles from them, standing to the southward. We crowded all sail and steam, and ran off until 10 o'clock, but not seeing anything we turned around and headed for our usual anchorage off the Bar. About 11 o'clock we saw a ship coming down toward us from the direction of Mobile, which we soon made out to be the *Preble*, sloop-of-war, one of the blockading fleet. As soon as she got within signaling distance, up went her flag. "An English steamer ran ashore last night on the Bar, in trying to run the blockade," was the story they told, and as soon as this became known in the ship all was excitement. The only other ship on the blockade besides our own and the *Preble*, is the steam sloop *Susquehannah.* When within hail of the *Preble*, she informed us that Capt. HITCHCOCK, of the *Susquenannah*, could not use the guns of that ship, as he had an officer on board so sick that it was feared the concussion might prove fatal to him, and he wished us to return with all speed. All steam was crowded on, and the *Kanawha* jumped along like a race horse. At 4 P. M. we got up alongside the *Susquehannah*, which laid off the Bar, about five miles from the fort, and there, sure enough, about 500 yards from the fort, lay a large steam propeller, with a river steamer along side of her, taking out cargo. The inshore channel, near the fort, only has about seven feet of water, and the steamer drawing ten feet, (as we afterwards ascertained) could not be got over without lightening. It was very evident that the rebels considered that they had this vessel and her cargo safely under cover, as the *Susquehannah* had been quietly looking on all day, and the other vessels were out of sight; but they had reckoned without the *Kanawha.* As soon as our captain had communicated with the *Susquehannah*, we headed right in for the fort, the *Susquehannah* getting underweigh, and following us. When the rebels saw us coming, they made all haste to get on shore, leaving the vessel, as it afterward proved, in such a hurry that they did not even drop an anchor to hold her in case of a rise in the tide. We ran in within a couple of miles and stopped to reconnoiter. It seemed that the vessel could only be taken by the boats, and as she was so close to the forts, it looked like a desperate undertaking. Just at this time the bow of the steamer swung round, the tide having raised sufficiently to float her, and she began to drift slowly along the land. As you may suppose, we watched her with intense interest. At first we supposed that her crew were on board, and that they were only trying to get in closer to the fort, but as she gradually drifted further off, we became assured that she was abandoned. The rebels now discovered what a blunder they had committed, and endeavored to remedy it. Three boats, crowded with men, put off from the fort, and pulled for the steamer, but they were too late. A shell from the *Susquehannah*, dropped near them, and they put for the beach in a hurry. The steamer had now drifted down the beach about three-fourths of a mile from the fort, and touched on the beach. The fort opened fire upon us, but as we were bent upon having the steamer, we concluded not to return just then. Seeing a rebel gunboat running down the beach on the inside of the land spit that divides the waters of the Bay from the Gulf, we watched them and saw them haul their boats over the sand bank and launch them right abreast the stranded steamer. In a few moments they had got on board. It was now evident that if we were to capture her, prompt measures must be taken. The *Kanawha* was headed directly towards her, and when within half a mile, an eleven-inch shell was sent whizzing between her masts. This was more than the rebels bargained for, and they made all haste to "evacuate." They skedaddled in a hurry, and we ran in until within a hundred yards of her, and dispatched a couple of boats in charge of Acting Master PARTRIDGE, who were soon on board of her, and the prize was ours. But now the question was to get her off. The rebels had dropped her anchor before quitting her the last time, and had also opened some valves in the engine-room, through which the water was running at a fearful rate. To add to this, the fort, only a mile distant, and the rebel gunboat were both firing at us. But an eleven-inch shell from our "Uncle Abraham" soon disposed of this latter annoyance. The officer who had boarded her sent back a boat with the information that the water was deep enough for us to come alongside, so we steamed up to her, and in a few moments had her fast to us with a six-inch hawser, and slipping her chain, we soon had her safely anchored out of reach of the guns of the fort.

She proved to be an iron steamer, of about 600 tons, called the *Ann*, of London. And subsequent investigation revealed the fact that her cargo was principally arms and ammunition, with a few hundred bags of coffee, and sundries. They had got out about one-third of her cargo, which perhaps will pay them for the loss of the rest.

We have stopped the leaks in the engine-room, and to-morrow she will sail for New-York, in charge of Acting Master PARTRIDGE, the officer who so gallantly boarded her.

We are expecting Commodore FARRAGUT, with the fleet from Mississippi, here every day, when we expect to end all running of blockade here, by taking possession of the forts and the city. The rebels talk confidently of their ability to hold the forts against all the force we can bring against it; but so they said of Fort Jackson. Twenty-four hours of bombardment will no doubt effect a change of opinion with them.

THE STEAMER RHODE ISLAND.

Celebrating the Fourth—Capture of the Richard O'Brien—A Dangerous Expedition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Friday, July 18, 1862.

On the morning of July 4 the steamer *Rhode Island*, Capt. S. D. TRENCHARD, commander, while on her way from Velasco to Galveston, and when about five miles to the northeast of San Luis Pass, discovered a schooner displaying English colors, and stood for her to see that all was right.

The schooner, (which afterward proved to be the *Richard O'Brien*, from Jamaica, bound to Matamoras loaded with an assorted cargo, medicines and hardware principally,) on seeing the *Rhode Island* stand toward her, immediately started for shore, and in a few moments was ran high aground and abandoned by her crew, who retreated to Galveston Island. In half an hour Capt. TRENCHARD had brought the *Rhode Island* as near to the stranded vessel as possible, and prepared to land a force in boats to examine her. Meanwhile a body of some fifty cavalry were seen hovering about the shore, as near the stranded vessel as possible, their intention, no doubt, being to prevent a force landing on the schooner, but a few well-directed shells from the guns of the *Rhode Island* soon scattered them and sent them off.

The rebels had beached the schooner in a very favorable locality for their operations, as the [illegible] a short distance from shore, and within [illegible] tance of a belt of woods, and a growth of brush and underwood, which would afford an excellent cover for an ambuscade. Three boats, with armed crews, were sent from the steamer; the first cutter under command of Acting Master J. M. PENNEL, and the two smaller boats under the direction of Assistant Engineer MCCUTCHEON and Assistant Paymaster DOUGLASS. The boats left the ship under the cover of a brisk fire of shell from the ship, as Capt. TRENCHARD feared an ambuscade.

The boats approached and boarded the schooner, found her deserted, and examination showed that she was badly bilged. The officer

the *Memphis*, when overhauled and examined, presenting so plausible a story that she was permitted to proceed on her voyage, and a few days after turned up in Charleston.

A small schooner, the *Julia*, of Digby, N. S., was brought in on the 11th by Acting Master MATTISON, with a full cargo of cotton (67 bales.) This craft was seized in the Barratasia Creek, La., 25 miles inland, by the boats of our gunboat *Kittatinna*. The Captain and crew were released, as proof is ample to condemn her.

Another prize, the schooner *Uncle Mose*, of Matagorda, Texas, with a full load of cotton, under a Confederate flag and clearance, was captured on the coast of Campeachy, by the gunboat *Tahoma*, Capt. POWELL, and towed into this port. Whilst making her way here a vessel was observed in the distance approaching the *Tahoma* until she was made out to be an English steamer, when Capt. POWELL cast loose his prize and stood for her. Upon seeing this the stranger sail altered her course, and made such good use of her machinery, that the *Tahoma* was soon left with the only choice of regaining the prize she had already turned adrift. The *Tahoma* needs considerable repairs before again going to sea.

The commanding officer of this post, Col. MORGAN, and Staff, with a few friends, made a trip to the neighboring Fort Jefferson in the army transport steamer *Rainey*, on the 13th, and were very warmly greeted by that portion of the Colonel's regiment stationed at that fort, under command of the Lieut.-Col. MCNEALL. The day closed with a small party in the evening, which proved to be a very happy reunion of the officers of the Ninetieth Regiment.

The bark *Pilgrim* is loading up with cotton, which has been brought in here in numerous small prizes, and will soon proceed to New-York for a market.

The navy transports *Connecticut* and *Rhode Island* entered our harbor at the same time on the evening of the 15th, the former from New-York and the latter from New-Orleans. Both steamers obtained full supplies of coal, and the *Connecticut* left the next morning. The *Rhode Island* has a large list of passengers from New-Orleans, among them some ladies, and will leave this morning carrying the mails from here.

The English war steamer *Landrail* arrived here yesterday morning from New-Orleans, and reports the *Rinaldo* near by. They both want coals, and the *Landrail* is getting her supply out of the bogus English bark *Adventure*, for some days in our harbor in distress, leaking, bound from Havana to Nassau with a full cargo of coal, doubtless intended for the rebel steamers at that port. It is hoped that these representatives of the English navy will appreciate the difference between this liberality of Commander LARDNER and the *neutral* course pursued at Nassau in similar cases when our vessels needed coal last year at that port. The officers of the *Landrail* are much in favor of the rebels, and do not manifest a high sense of courtesy in the very open and undisguised manner in which they discuss the subject, while their want of a proper understanding of the matter is deplorable.

Another English schooner, the *William*, of Liverpool, has just come into port with 450 bales cotton, in charge of Acting-Master MARTINE, having been captured by the steamer *De Soto* off the coast of Texas. She was from Sabine Pass, and bound to Kingston, Jamaica, with a number of passengers.

Two other prizes have been secured by the *De Soto* and are now on their way here for adjudication. Their cargoes will swell the supply of cotton.

Since writing the above the *Rinaldo* has come into the harbor and saluted the Commodore's flag, and also Fort Taylor. She will also get a supply of coals from the bark *Adventure*, and thus absorb a cargo that might have been used to navigate vessels for the destruction of our commercial ships.

The weather here is warm, ranging from 88° to 90° and the health of the island remains unimpaired, with very few soldiers and sailors in the hospital. Business is prosperous and everybody actively employed.

The English schooner *Will O' the Wisp*, Capt. HOWE, of Nova Scotia, has been released and restored to her owners. The Captain sells the cargo here to pay his expenses.

The following war vessels are now in port: Flagship *San Jacinto*, frigate *St. Lawrence*, steamers *St. Jago*, *Quaker City*, *Tahoma*, barks *King Fisher* and *Amanda*. F.

LAWS AFFECTING THE ARMY.

Pensions for the Families of Dead Soldiers.

Subjoined is the text of an act making appropriations for the payment of the bounty authorized by the sixth section of an act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, viz.:

For payment of the bounty to widows, children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of such volunteers as may have died or been killed, or may die or be killed, in service, authorized by the sixth section of an act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861, $5,000,000, or so much thereof as may be found necessary: *Provided*, That said bounty shall be paid to the following persons, and in the order following, and to no other person, to wit: *First*, to the widow of such deceased soldier, if there be one. *Second*, if there be no widow, then to the children of such deceased soldier, share and share alike. *Third*, if such soldier left neither a widow or child or children, then, and in that case, such bounty shall be paid to the following persons, provided they be residents of the United States, to wit: *First*, to his father; or, if he shall not be living, or has abandoned the support of his family, then to the mother of such soldier; and if there be neither father nor mother as aforesaid, then such bounty shall be paid to the brothers and sisters of the deceased soldier, resident as aforesaid.

For compensation of twenty additional clerks, hereby authorized to be employed in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, to wit: For fifteen clerks of the first class, $18,000; for five clerks of the second class, $7,000.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of $3,000, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the expenses of the Committee on Disloyal Employes of the Government, appointed by resolution of the House of Representatives, July 8, 1861.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That that part of the sixth section of the act "to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861, which secured to the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such volunteers as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, a bounty of $100, shall be held to apply to those persons who have enlisted in the regular forces since the 1st day of July, 1861, or shall enlist in the regular forces during the year 1862, and be paid to the heirs named in this act, and that the bounties herein provided for shall be paid out of any money appropriated for bounty to volunteers.

Approved July 11, 1862.

Additional Surgeons Provided for.

The following is an abstract of an act to provide for additional medical officers of the volunteer service:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, forty Surgeons and one hundred and twenty Assistant Surgeons of volunteers, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of officers of corresponding grades in the regular army: *Provided*, That no one shall be appointed to any position under this act unless he shall previously have been examined by a Board of medical officers, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, and that vacancies in the grade of Surgeon shall be filled by selection from the grade of Assistant Surgeon on the ground of merit only: *And provided further*, That this act shall continue in force only during the existence of the present rebellion.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act Brigade Surgeons shall be known and designated as Surgeons of volunteers, and shall be attached to the general medical staff under the direction of the Surgeon-General; and hereafter such appointments for the medical service of the army shall be appointed Surgeons of volunteers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of "one Assistant Surgeon," as provided by the second section of the act of July 22, 1861, each regiment of volunteers in the service of the United States shall have two Assistant Surgeons.

Approved July 2, 1862.

II. Under the provisions of the foregoing act approved July 2, 1862, the Brigade Surgeons already appointed are transferred, according to their present rank, to the Corps of Volunteer Surgeons, which will accordingly consist of those officers and of the forty provided for by the act.

The Surgeon-General will appointed a Board to examine such persons as may be authorized by the Secretary of War to present themselves before it as candidates for the forty vacancies in the grade of Surgeon and one hundred and twenty in that of Assistant Surgeon.

Applications for the appointments will be made to the Adjutant-General of the Army, in the handwriting of the applicant, accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons in regard to moral character.

The Board of Examiners will determine whether the candidate be fit for the position of Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon; but no one under thirty years of age will be appointed to the former grade, or under twenty-one years, to the latter grade.

After all the vacancies have been filled in the manner here prescribed, future examinations will be for the grade of Assistant Surgeon only, and vacancies which may happen in the grade of Surgeon, will be filled by the appointment of Assistant Surgeons who shall have shown themselves worthy of promotion by a faithful performance of duty and general good conduct.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the North Star with $878,834 in Treasure.

The War in the United States of Colombia.

CONTINUED SUCCESSES OF MOSQUERA.

Important Decrees Regarding Emigrants.

TROUBLE THREATENED AT ACAPULCO.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, with passengers and mails to D. B. ALLEN, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is her

LIST OF SPECIE.

Order	$11,010	J. Strauss Bros. & Co.	$40,000
American Ex. Bank.	20,000	Baker & Morrill	20,000
P. Naylor	9,000	Colin C. Baker	10,000
Wm. Meyer & Co	6,400	Marcus C. Hawley	2,000
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	10,000	Jno. B. Newton & Co.	8,600
Richard Patrick	20,300	Jansen, Bond & Co.	3,000
Neustadter Bros.	18,000	Frank Baker	8,500
Wm. Heller & Co	14,000	Isaac Hecht	9,200
Wm. Seligman & Co.	35,500	Scholle & Bros.	41,300
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	104,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	22,000
Wm. F. Weld	8,500	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	6,000
J. Heller & Bros.	19,000	C. H. Mallory	4,000
J. G. Parker & Son.	15,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	274,500
Jennings & Brewster	18,000	Jno. Phelan	10,250
Baker & Morrill	5,000	Eug. Kelley	46,408
H. Cohn & Co.	50,500	Allam McLane	5,000
Total			$872,969

FROM ASPINWALL.

Mrs. Mary Duvall	$275	Simon A. Asch	1,100
S. A. White	400	Colgate & Hoffman	540
Order	1,200	G. C. Knoepfel	1,150
Parsons & Pettit	1,200		
Total			$5,865
From San Francisco			872,969
Grand total			$878,834

Advices from New-Granada are not very important, as the war is drawing to a close by the continued successes of MOSQUERA. He has lately raised $100,000 for the purpose of carrying on the war which he promises to end in three months. He has issued several important decrees, the principal of which relate to emigrants. This provides that the moment the emigrant arrives in the country, he becomes a naturalized citizen, and assumes all the rights and duties of one, but for twenty years will not be called upon to perform military duty except in case of foreign invasion, and is exempt from taxation, except in his municipal district. Foreigners also who marry in the country can hold real estate. News has reached Carthagena that a great battle has been fought between ARBOLEDA and two of MOSQUERA's Generals, which resulted in the total defeat of the former, who was himself taken prisoner, with his army of 1,700 men. Six hundred men are reported to be ready at Carthagena, to reinforce SANTACOLOMA at Panama, if necessary, and they will probably be sent for the Governor of Panama, who lately fled from that place, on arriving at Santiago, issued a decree, calling for twenty-two hundred men, to recover possession of the State, but with what success is not known. MOSQUERA had sent $5,000 worth of his paper money to be issued in Panama; but it will meet with much opposition there; meantime, Panama is to abide by the Guardia Murillo Treaty till the Convention can decide upon it, which meets soon at Carthagena. A number of refugees came on by the *North Star*, driven away by MOSQUERA, on their way to Europe; some of these barely escaped with their lives, and others were permitted to leave only by paying from $200 to $800 for their passports.

At Acapulco there were two French men-of-war, and a body of Mexicans, under some General who has fought with GARIBALDI, had erected a battery of six 32-pounders, with which it was their intention to sink the two vessels. The battery is said to be on such an elevation that the guns of the French vessels cannot bear upon it.

The English sloop-of-war *Styx* lay at Aspinwall; but was to leave in a few days for Greytown.

The Panama *Star and Herald* of the 12th inst., says:

"Trouble appears to be breaking out at Pese, in the Department of Herrera, in this State. The newly appointed Prefect, Señor VILLALA, attempted to take possession of his office, when he was fired upon by the retiring Prefect, Señor ROSAS, and his sons, and seriously wounded.

The friends of Señor VILLALA have mustered nearly 500 men, and were, it is said, about marching on Pese for the purpose of shooting ROSAS. If any resistance is made, we may expect in a few days to hear bloody work there."

A very fine specimen of the Vacuna, a rare animal, resembling the Lama, was lately taken from Panama to England. It yields about half a pound of wool annually, worth about one dollar. The exportation of the animal is forbidden by the Peruvian Government; and this is said to be the first specimen ever taken to England.

The *Star* also notices the arrival at Panama of Mr ROBERT JOY, an old resident of that city. Mr. JOY is at present largely connected with the steamers on the Magdalena, of which he is the manager, and is now *en route* for the United States on business connected with the line.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Occupation of Panama—Why the Old Capital was Abandoned—Mosquera en route for Cauca—Santander Quiet—Reported Defeat of Arboleda—A Decree by Mosquera.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

The excitement among the people of this State, growing out of the occupation of the city of Panama by Gen. MOSQUERA's forces, under Col. SANTACOLOMA, still continues. The Governor, after issuing a decree that the interior city of Santiago shall in future be the State capital, and retiring with his counselors to that place, has issued another mandate, notifying the Legislature to meet there. Santiago is a district and city of say 150 miles from Panama. The Governor has called in four Provinces of the State, in which Panama and Aspinwall are not included, for 2,200 men, and named chiefs of two divisions in the persons of two ex-Governors, OBALDIA and FABREGA. These men are intended to retake Panama, and drive out SANTACOLOMA, and any reinforcements MOSQUERA may send him. But no one believes the Governor's call will be responded to, as the people of this State are averse to warlike pursuits, and do not believe in taking up the sword either for or against MOSQUERA. The poorer classes are generally content with their rice and plantains, and don't care which king they eat them under—MOSQUERA or ARBOLEDA. So, when you see in the Panama papers that OBALDIA has already 500 men in training in Chiriqui, and Don FRANCISCO FABREGA has raised 500 in his district of Fabrega, you may set it down as pretty certain that some one has "said" the editor. In fact, it is said, and it is much more likely, from his antecedents, that OBALDIA has protested against the action of the Governor, and his people have agreed to stand by him in resisting the Governmental order.

The Governor, from Santiago, has issued a manifesto to the people of Panama, recounting the reasons that induced him to abandon the old capital for a new one. The charges that a conspiracy existed to overthrow the State Government in his person by citizens of the place, who, he has good reasons to believe, expected aid from MOSQUERA's forces—and that their presence, inimical as they were counted to be, to him, rendered him powerless in any attempts to enforce the laws against men who were the partisans of their commander, &c., &c. He concludes by saying that he is now ready to defend the State, in any event, and that if the conspirators "raise their heads their triumph will be very ephemeral."

In the meantime, we have no positive news that SANTACOLOMA is to be reinforced from Carthagena, though it is presumed he will be, unless this fuss is amicably settled. Provisions are high and scarce in Panama, in consequence of the trouble, the country people being afraid to come to the city, and local trade of all kinds has almost entirely ceased.

The irregular screw-steamer *Askalon*, trading between Liverpool and Aspinwall, arrived at the latter port on the 12th, *vid* Carthagena, bringing dates from Bogota to the 22d June. Gen. MOSQUERA, it is said, was to leave Bogota the same day for Antioquia and Cauca, to lead his armies there. Others say he was to go to Carthagena, to be present at the National Convention to be held in that city on the 6th August. A few of the State Representatives, together with the Cabinet Ministers, the President of the Supreme Court, and other officers, had arrived at Bogota, and were to form a Council of State, in MOSQUERA's absence.

The guerrillas seem to have been almost extinguished, although a small party had made their appearance on the Magdalena, at a point near Honda. A chief of these men, IBANEZ, had just been shot at Bogota, he having broken his parole not to take up arms again against the Government.

In the State of Santander, where CANAL so long maintained a force in opposition to MOSQUERA, everything is quiet. All of Cundinamarca is also quiet, as in fact are all the nine States, except Antioquia and Cauca. In Antioquia no fighting has yet taken place between the Reactionists and MOSQUERA's forces, the Provisional President having confined his efforts against that State to a vigorous blockade of the frontiers and rivers, so as to prevent its merchants and people from either exporting their rich products or receiving supplies. The consequence is, that all manufactured goods, especially cloths, are so dear that the people are nearly naked. Efforts are still making to bring that State in without active war, and a Commissioner was met on the Magdalena, who is said to have propositions to MOSQUERA, but the nature of them was not divulged. But if peaceful means do not succeed, MOSQUERA intends first to subdue the rebellious in the State of Cauca, and then sweep over Antioquia, on his return from the former field, to the capital.

MOSQUERA's army for Cauca is well supplied with arms and munitions, and certain parties have advanced him $100,000 in gold and silver for contingent expenses, on his promise to bring about peace in three months.

We have various reports from the State of Cauca, but few of which are considered entirely reliable. One is, that ARBOLEDA, chief of the reactionists, had been defeated, and himself and 1,700 men taken prisoners. This news is forwarded by the Chief of the Province of Choco, who got it from some men just arrived there from Cauca, who deposed to the facts. The battle is said to have been fought at a place called Los Palos, on the 3d July, Gens. SANCHEZ and LOPEZ leading the forces against ARBOLEDA. It is not at all unlikely that a battle has taken place between these Chiefs, and that ARBOLEDA has been defeated, as by the previous accounts the combatants were in close proximity, and MOSQUERA's Generals much outnumbered ARBOLEDA in the strength of their divisions; but the time in which the men professed to bring the news, is much shorter than is generally made over these rough and roadless countries. ARBOLEDA had executed another batch of a dozen or more of his enemies, through whose towns he passed.

Señor JUSTO AROSEMENA, the Commissioner from Panama to urge the ratification of the Guardia-Murillo Convention, by which Panama agreed to attach its fortunes to MOSQUERA on certain rather hard conditions, was still in Bogota, and it is reported has got MOSQUERA's consent that Panama shall enjoy all the privileges under that Convention till the National Convention at Cartagena can be consulted on the subject.

Mr. BURTON, United States Minister, had not yet recognized MOSQUERA's Government, but a partial recognition of it had been obtained from the French Minister.

MOSQUERA has issued a decree which annuls that portion of the Columbian Pact which disqualifies foreigners from holding real estate in the country. By this decree, the moment a foreigner arrives in this country he becomes a citizen and acquires all the rights, and is subject to all the duties of a native of the soil, with the exception that, for twenty-one years after coming into the country, he is not subject to military duty, unless in case of foreign war; and he is exempt from all direct taxes and public service, except in the municipal district where he resides. Foreigners married in the country, or as residents possessing permanent interests therein, are entitled to the rights of suffrage, and are eligible to public office.

Another Governmental decree pledges the church or mortmain property as security for the late issue of Treasury notes by MOSQUERA, which notes went hard while on their own bottom.

The Minister of this Confederacy in London has been authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $500,000 for the establishment of a company for the encouragement of immigration to this country, principally in Cauca, for the cultivation of the valuable lands ceded to London bondholders in lieu of interest due them. The Government of this country offers to take a share in the project, granting $500,000 annually to the company, and securing its share of the profits; and puts forth in its circular the advantages of such an association with the Government, that it will thereby have a national character, which will give strength to it in the minds of the timid, and will also entitle the members or laborers for the company to the free use of the Panama Railroad in their transit for Cauca.

Messrs. JOY and JENNY, who are the managers of the Magdalena River steamers, under the United States flag, go to New-York to-day on the *North Star*, to make representations at Washington, I hear, against the hardships imposed upon them by some of MOSQUERA's late decrees. One of these decrees makes it necessary they should take out licenses from the Custom-houses, so encumbered with onerous conditions that their profits would be greatly reduced, if not altogether lost if complied with. They also complain, and justly, that by the new tariff decree they must pay heavy duties on materials brought from abroad for repairs on their boats, (ten in number,) when they were invited to assume this business on condition that those materials should be free from all imposts.

The United States steam frigate *Saranac* is at Panama. The British steam frigate *Termagant* sailed for the Sandwich Islands on the 12th, with Mr. SYNGE' British Commissioner to the Islands, and family, who arrived from New-York by the *North Star*. The United States brig *Perry* and British steam gunboat *Styx*, are at Aspinwall. The latter goes in a few days to Greytown, Nicaragua.

The Panama Railroad Company's new steamship *Salvador* left yesterday on her first regular trip between Panama and Central American ports. The trips will in future be twice a month, to be performed by the *Salvador* and *Guatemala*.

We have no late dates from either Central or South America.

Who are Exempt from Military Duty.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60.—Inasmuch as the enrolling officers, under section 11 of the Militia law, are constituted the judges, in the first instance, of the validity of the claims for exemption from military duty, it is deemed proper, at this time, to establish a few general rules for their guidance in the performance of their important and responsible duties:

1. Physical disability is a good ground of exemption, and should, in all cases of doubt, be established to the satisfaction of the enrolling officer, by a physician's certificate as well as the affidavit of the party.

The following imperfections are proper causes of disability: Wounds of the head, which impair the faculties or cause convulsions; serious impairment of hearing, speech, or vision; anchylosis, or active disease of any of the larger joints; the presence of pulmonary disease or organic disease of the heart; irreducible hernia; fistula in ano; large hemorrhoids; large and painful varicocli, or varicose veins, which extend above the knee; the loss of a limb, of the thumb and forefinger on the right hand, or of any two fingers on either hand; the loss of the great toe; any marked physical imperfection which would unfit for active service.

In addition to the word "exempt," the words "physical disability" should be entered in the enrollment books opposite the name of each person not liable to military duty for any of the reasons above stated.

2. The following persons are exempt, under the laws of the United States, by reason of their office or employment, and the enrolling officer will, therefore, enter opposite the name of each in the enrollment books the word "exempt," and a memorandum of his office or employment: "The Vice-President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States, the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers, all Custom-house officers with their clerks, all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post-office of the United States, all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road, all inspectors of exports, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States."

3. Firemen in active service, and those who have served their time as firemen, are exempt, except in case of insurrection or invasion; the enrolling officer will, therefore, enter such exemption and note the word "Fireman" opposite the names of such persons in the enrollment books.

4. The duties devolving upon the enrolling officers are, at once, delicate and important, and should be performed without fear or favor. In all doubtful cases, a statement should be transmitted to Judge Advocate Gen. WM. H. ANTHON, at his office, No. 16 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, who will render an opinion thereon.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reception at Primary School No. 37.

The closing reception of Primary School No. 37 in the Third Ward, took place yesterday, and was largely attended by the parents of the children, and other citizens who take an interest in the school. Commissioner EDWARD B. HEATH presided at the exercises, and his colleague, Commissioner R. S. GOULD, Superintendent RANDALL and the members of the local Board, Messrs. JOHN COSTAR, PATRICK KERRIN, GEORGE F. DEWLAND, and H. J. WELBROOK, also occupied seats upon the stand. The exercises were of the usual character, and consisted of readings, declamations, songs, dialogues, &c., in which Masters Eugene Diemer, Abraham Hardy, William Noe, Edward Beardsley, Charles Denehay, Daniel Mahoney, Ferdinand Altman, Benjamin Baker, and Misses Ellie Rice, Mary Finn, Julia Kennell, Annie Cropsey, and Mary Murphy took part. This school has only been established two years, previous to which time there had never been a public school in the Third Ward. The prosperity of the school has far exceeded the anticipations of those who were instrumental in its establishment, and has falsified the predictions of those members of the Board of Education who argued against its necessity on account of the sparseness of the population of the Ward.

The regular attendance is upward of 200, and the school has been productive of the most happy effects, in rescuing from the streets a large number of idle children, who, previously, did not attend any school. The progress made by the children is said by the parents to have been remarkable, and reflects great credit on the Principal of the school, Misses MARY T. GIBBONS, and her assistants, Miss LIDA THOMPSON, Anne Stiel, Ellen Dennehay, Lucinda Britton and Catherine M. Sullivan. Superintendent RANDALL, who addressed the school at the close of the exercises, paid a high compliment to both teachers and pupils, and said that the school was not excelled by any primary school in the City. A school-house is much needed in the Ward, and the Board of Education should see to it that the necessity is speedily supplied. Commissioner GOULD and Mr. JOHN COSTAR addressed the school in a happy vein at the close of the exercises, and the reception closed with a National song, sung by the pupils.

Ward School No. Forty-nine—Semi-Annual Reception.

The semi-annual reception of Ward School No. 49, in the Twenty-first Ward, took place yesterday afternoon, from 2 until nearly 6 P. M., in the presence of an audience of about 500 persons. Many who had been specially invited were unable to obtain admission. The exercises consisted of declamations by Charles H. French, Insall Raiman, Charles H. Knowlton, Wm. E. Glover, Julian J. W. Keen, Robt. D. Elder and Philip S. Biglin. There was an interesting dialogue entitled "Flights of Fancy," in which Chas. H. French, Philip S. Biglin, J. J. W. Keen, J. C. Lawrence and Ida L. Bogert participated, and another dialogue called "The Money Test," in which Cornelia A. Wood, Albertine Patterson, Philip S. Biglin, Chas. H. French and J. J. W. Keen appeared, and which elicited much applause and merriment. The calisthenic exercises of the girls were quite novel and pleasing. Then there was a tableau of Liberty, in which about twenty-five young goddesses appeared, and performed many difficult evolutions. The *finale* was a grand *coup d'état*—about forty of the boys rushing in at a double quick, with fixed bayonets, encircling the goddesses, while the National airs were played and the goddesses said, with emphatic enunciation, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." The drill of the Union Guard, sixty members, composed of the pupils, was quite a feature, and reflected great credit on their instructor, Vice-Principal SAMUEL M. PERKINS. Half of them were without arms, but did the marchings and company movements in fine style. The singing of the oratorio of "Joseph" was quite creditable. Miss LIZZIE PARKER delivered the valedictory. The following are the graduates. Those from the Female Department have grade A, and are fitted for teachers. Those in the Male Department will enter the Free Academy—all having applied and been admitted.

Graduates from Female Department—Lizzie W. Parker, Mary C. Becker, Maggie Cooper, Sara L. Lester, Kate A. Cornell, Eliza L. Reid, Mary Wright, Nellie F. Dwyer, Lizzie Cloherty, Mary Valentine.

Graduates from Male Department to Free Academy—Charles H. French, Robert Roden, Charles Taylor, John W. Payntar, John J. O'Rourke, Philip S. Biglin, Insall Raiman, John H. Evans, Bernard McCafferty, John M. Kelly, Crawford P. Douglass, John J. Mahoney, Charles H. Knowlton, Paul Kasprowiscz.

Mr. WM. H. WOOD is principal of the Male Department, and FRANCES E. A. GUTCH of the Female. The Committee on Reception was E. C. JOHNSON, JOHN DAVENPORT and WM. L. COGSWELL.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of JOHN STEFFEN, a German, 59 years of age, was found floating in the water at the foot of Corlears-street, yesterday, and was taken out by Officer NELSON, of the Thirteenth Precinct. Deceased had been in the employ of the New-York Steam Sugar Refining Company, and had been missing since Sunday evening. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered at an inquest held by Coroner COLLIN. The same Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the house of CHARLES WARREN, No. 547 First-avenue, upon the body of WM. H. WARREN, who was drowned on the day previous in the dock foot of Thirty-third-street. He was only 7 years of age, and had been out of the house but 15 minutes when intelligence of his death was brought to his mother. Verdict, accidental drowning.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—An inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN, yesterday, upon the body of a little girl, named MARY FLYNN, residing at No. 183 East 32d-street, who died at that place on the day previous. It appears that the child, who was only four years of age, fell down the stairs in the house, having in her hand, at the time, a pair of scissors. The point of the scissors punctured one of her eyes. She took cold in the wound, fever of the parts followed, resolving into inflammation of the brain, from which she died as stated above. Dr. THOMAS ROBINSON made a *post-mortem* examination in the case, and found death to have resulted from inflammation. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

DRAWBACKS TO RECRUITING.—The excellent system of landing sick and wounded soldiers in the heart of the City yet continues. Yesterday at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, we saw eight carriage loads of soldiers brought to the Relief Association's door on Broadway. The poor fellows were of a ghastly pallor; broken arms, fractured limbs, sunken cheeks, dilapidated uniforms, soleless shoes; all this and more stared the hundreds of young men who had gathered there, full in the face. Within a few doors of this place are two recruiting offices. What effect such sights will have upon speedy and cheerful enlistment it is not hard to determine.

THE WATER-STREET TRAGEDY.—WM. F. HOWE, Esq., has generously offered his services to the unfortunate HONORA MORISSEY, who in common with JAS. WINTHROP is indicted for the murder of a woman in Water-street. Mr. HOWE has moved that the case be taken to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, when it will be tried at the September Term before Justice LEGGARD. The poor girl is absolutely friendless, homeless and penniless, and is a fit subject for the charity of the good.

CHARGED WITH OPENING LETTERS.—Mr. HENRY D. ROOT, physician, of No. 367 Broome-street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy-Marshals HUNT and LEE, charged with opening letters addressed to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, and abstracting money therefrom. The accused was taken before Commissioner HENRY, who committed him for an examination in default of $2,000 bail.

FIRE IN EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a stable belonging to Mr. JOHN DAVIDS, at No. 205 East Twelfth-street, took fire, and was almost totally consumed. It was occupied by a number of cart and dray horses, all of which were taken out safely. The building was insured for $1,000 in the People's Insurance Company.

SAD CASE.—A large crowd gathered about an Irish woman in front of the Tombs yesterday morning. She was crying some and shouting a great deal, so much so, that at least a hundred passers stopped to inquire the cause of her grief. It seems that her husband, who had been taken drunk to the Tombs, had been seized with the horrors and died in his cell with delirium tremens. This being told his wife, who called to see him, occasioned the violent outburst referred to, which was continued for such a long time that an officer was compelled to disperse the crowd and suggest to her the propriety of a more private demonstration.

FULTON FERRY.—Doubtless the repairs or "reconstruction" of the buildings at the Fulton Ferry proceed as rapidly as possible, but the public feel severely the lack of their accustomed accommodation. The boats run at long (comparative) intervals, and great crowds jam them full.

FIRE IN CANAL-STREET.—A fire took place in the lager-bier saloon of HENRY A. HANE, No. 114 Canal-street, yesterday morning about 4½ o'clock, but was extinguished without the Department being called out. Damage, $300. Insured in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Office.

LAW REPORTS.

A Scramble for a Surplus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Edward Ringel vs. *Victor Heubach et al.*—This was a motion for the confirmation of a report of a referee, which finds the plaintiff entitled to a priority of right to a certain fund in the hands of a receiver, Billhofer and Arnold, plaintiffs in another suit against the same defendant. The receiver having filed exceptions to the report, he and Arnold now claim that their right is prior to Ringel's, on several grounds, viz.: that the fund in question was created by means of a prior suit of Billhofer and Arnold vs. Heubach, in which the receiver was appointed; that Ringel had done nothing to create the fund; that, although he had commenced his suit before Billhofer and Arnold had commenced their second suit, yet he did not file his complaint nor make the receiver a party, nor specifically seek the fund in question; that the existence of the fund (being the surplus arising from the receivership of B. & A.'s first suit,) having been subsequently ascertained by B. & A., they immediately commenced their creditor's suit, making the receiver a defendant and specifically alleging the surplus and demanding satisfaction out of the same, and that the judgment of Ringel was obtained by consent of the fraudulent vendee, Heubach, and not upon trial in Court. The counsel for Ringel insisted that his commencement by serving a summons, gave him the priority from that day. Decision reserved.

Homer H. Stewart for plaintiffs; Charles Tracey for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Gilbert et al. vs. *Smith, Trustee, &c.*—Motion granted to plaintiffs to have 20 days to propose amendments.

Kenyon, &c., vs. *Hedges.*—Motion denied without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 24, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	98¾	
9,000	do	98¾	
5,000	do	98¾	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	86¼	
10,000	do	86	
1,500	Tres. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	small.	102
29,000	do		102¾
15,000	do		102¾
11,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.		98
45,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90.		49¾
7,000	do		49¾
15,000	Missouri St. 6s.		46¾
14,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R.		60
5,000	Cal. State 7s		94¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.		92¾
5,000	T. H. & Al. 1st m.		103
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d m.		80
10,000	C. & N. W. S. F. bs.		33
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.		80
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d m.		27
10,000	do		28
11,000	To. & Wa. 2d m.		63
11,000	C. & Tol. S. F. B.		90
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m.		105
15,000	P. F. W. & Chi. 1st M.		92¾
5,000	do	b60	93
3,600	B. N. Y. & E. 1st M.		85¼
2,400	do		85
40	Phœnix Bank		100
50	Bank of Commerce		89
100	Mich. Cen. R.		59¾
100	do	s30	59¾
200	do	b30	59¾
100	do		59¾
50	do	b30	60

10,000	Am'can Gold.	b60	118¾
50,000	do		118¾
20,000	do	b30	118¾
40,000	do	b60	118¾
40,000	do		118¾
75,000	do		118¾
45,000	do	b30	118¾
15,000	do	b15	118¾
10,000	do		118¾
400,000	do		118
5,000	do	s5	118
20	Pacific M. S. Co.		107¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.		92¾
300	do	s10	99¾
100	do	b30	92¾
100	do	b10	93¾
400	do		92¾
80	do		92¾
120	Erie Railway		33¾
400	do		33¾
400	Erie R. preferred		62¾
150	do	b30	62¾
100	Harlem Railroad		14¾
200	do		14¾
100	M. S. & N. J. R.		26¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk		55¾
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		57
50	do	s10	57¼
50	do	b30	57¼
50	do		57¼
10	Chic., B. & Q. R.		78
350	Ga. & C. R., ex div.		68¾
80	Cleve. & Tol. R.		47¾
300	do	b30	47¾
100	do		47¾
34	Del., L. & W. R.		96
150	Chic. & R. I. R.		64

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.		98¾
5,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.		98¾
5,000	do		98½
500	do		98¾
10,000	Tenn. State 6s '90		50
1,000	Ill. War Loan		97
25,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes		102¾
10,000	do	large	102
4,000	U. S

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS; or year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers will receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his commission. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements This Evening.

BIRLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH LION—FRA DIAVOLO.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SOLDIER'S RETURN—KING CANUTE.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

[illegible] OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. HALLECK and Staff, accompanied by Gen. BURNSIDE left Washington for Fortress Monroe, to return to-morrow. It is understood that he will have a personal consultation with Gen. MCCLELLAN during his absence.

Gen. POPE informs the War Department of another cavalry expedition from Fredericksburgh, with brilliant results. Early on Wednesday, a party of our cavalry, sent out by Gen. KING, met and defeated a body of rebel cavalry, about one hundred strong, near Carmel Church, on the telegraph road from Fredericksburgh to Richmond. They then burnt the rebel camp, with six cars loaded with corn, and broke up the telegraph to Gordonsville. Subsequently a large body of STUART'S rebel cavalry attacked them, but these too were defeated, driven across the North Anna River, and pursued until within sight of Hanover Junction. Our cavalry returned without the loss of a man, after a march of seventy miles in twenty-nine hours, and the defeat of two bodies of the rebels. Several prisoners and a large number of horses and many arms were brought in. Gen. POPE informs the Department that the damage done to the Virginia Central Railroad on the 19th inst. had not been repaired by the enemy.

The 1st of September is determined upon as the day on which the Internal Tax bill shall go into practical operation. The Collectors and Assessors will be appointed, and whatever else may be necessary will be done before the date fixed by this notice, which is officially proclaimed.

A meeting of prominent citizens of Philadelphia was held yesterday at the Board of Trade rooms in that city, at which forty-five thousand dollars were subscribed towards raising ten regiments. No person subscribed less than a thousand dollars, and some subscribed as high as three thousand. A war Mass Meeting is to be held in Independence Square to-morrow.

The State Paymaster-General, GEORGE BLISS, Jr., commenced yesterday morning the payment of the State bounty of $50 to volunteers, and will continue to pay promptly in all cases where the proper evidence of muster and receipts in due form are presented. Blank receipts are furnished to all the Adjutants of the new regiments, and to all officers recruiting for the old regiments.

A dispatch from Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS to the Government Mustering Officer at Harrisburgh, directs the latter to accept all nine and twelve months volunteers offered by Gov. CURTIN. The twenty-nine regiments, the quota of Pennsylvania, are expected to be raised without difficulty under this arrangement.

GENERAL NEWS.

The news packages by the steamship *Asia*, which arrived at Boston yesterday, reached this city about midnight. Our European files by this arrival are to the 12th inst., two days later than by the *North American*. We find nothing in them to add to the full summary of the news telegraphed from Cape Race.

The steamship *North Star* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 16th inst. She brings the mails, passengers and treasure from San Francisco, and later intelligence from the United States of Colombia. The treasure list foots up $878,831. The war between the Colombian Government forces and the Reactionists appears likely to be brought to a speedy close by the continued successes of MOSQUERA. He promises to end it in three months, having effected a loan of $100,000 to aid him in his intention. It was reported at Carthagena that a battle had been fought between the insurgent ARBOLEDA and two of MOSQUERA'S Generals, in which the former was defeated, and himself and army taken prisoners. MOSQUERA had issued a number of important decrees, prominent among which was one relating to emigrants. It provides that an emigrant shall become a naturalized citizen the moment he lands on the soil, but that for twenty years he shall not be called upon to perform military duty, unless in case of an invasion of the State. The *North Star* brings no later news from Central or South America.

The death of Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN is announced. He died yesterday morning at his residence at Lindenwold, in his 79th year. His death was noticed in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice CLERKE, and on motion of GILBERT DEAN, Esq., who made some very appropriate remarks, the Court adjourned. The Marine Court also adjourned, on motion of Mr. STEVENS.

Gen. CASS spoke briefly at a meeting in Detroit a few evenings since, urging the necessity of giving the Government all the aid it desires. His health is very feeble.

The Danish *Chargé d'Affaires* and the Secretary of the Interior have entered into a contract, the Government of the former agreeing to receive from United States vessels all negroes delivered from on board vessels seized in prosecution of the slave-trade, by the commanders of United States vessels, and to provide them with suitable instruction, clothing and shelter, and to employ them at wages under such regulations as shall be agreed upon for a period not exceeding five years from the date of their being landed on the Danish Island of St. Croix, in the West Indies.

The Gold market fell off 2 ₩ cent. yesterday, closing 117 ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were much unsettled in the afternoon. London, 128¼@129. Stocks generally firm. Governments, 98⅝; New-York Central, 92⅜.

The decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange yesterday exercised a depressing influence on the market for Breadstuffs; prices of Flour declined 10c.@20c. ₩ bbl., and of Wheat fully 1c. ₩ bushel. Corn closed heavily. The day's sales of Flour were moderate; of Wheat and Corn, quite liberal. The freight engagements, however, were restricted, though shippers had any existing advantage. Sugars, Tallow and Rio Coffee were in active demand at buoyant rates. A fair business was reported in the principal kinds of Provisions; Pork was again cheaper, while Lard and Beef were very firm. Cotton declined 1c. ₩ lb., and closed with a downward tendency. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature

Gen. Halleck's Appointment.

The appointment of Gen. HALLECK to be Commander-in-Chief of the army will be regarded with high satisfaction by the country. It will do all that any single Administrative act can do, to revive public confidence in the conduct of military affairs. It will not stimulate popular enthusiasm like a brilliant victory, but it will fortify the country against fears of fresh disasters growing out of incapable councils, or the vascillating policy of unprofessional commanders.

Gen. HALLECK is not known to the country as a brilliant leader of armies in the field. Nor, for that matter, have we a single soldier in the service who is. Gen. SCOTT, we believe, is the only living American general who ever, before the present war, led 5,000 men to the field of battle. It is not fair to expect that we should extemporize Napoleons, who are never over-abundant in any century. Gen. HALLECK'S career at the West proved him to be a safe and thoroughly reliable commander, an excellent disciplinarian, and a master of the theoretic art of war. He knows perfectly what ought to be done to insure success: that he is precisely the man to do it, possibly the country might hesitate to concede. But there will be no difference of opinion that he is the best man to be found in the army for the precise position assigned him. His knowledge of army officers is thorough and practical. He knows the service for which each is best fitted, and can combine their operations to the best advantage.

Gen. HALLECK incurred a good deal of popular odium by forbidding escaped slaves to come within his lines, and by sending back to their masters some who had done so. We doubt whether at this stage of the contest, and with his experience of the past, he would repeat this now. At all events, he has no longer any control over the matter. A law of Congress peremptorily forbids any army officer from doing so,—and this whole question belongs to the civil department of the Government, and not to the army.

We anticipate from Gen. HALLECK'S appointment much greater unity in the movements of the different branches of the army, a more thorough and hearty coöperation of its officers, a better because a more professionally intelligent direction of its energies, and consequently a more vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. We think President LINCOLN has shown very great sagacity, and a very just comprehension of the requirements of the emergency, in placing him in this position. The War Department has outgrown the abilities of any one man for the proper performance of its duties. Its administrative branches are quite enough for the Secretary: the detailed direction and management of the armies may very properly be assigned to an independent authority.

The True Policy of Punishment.

One remarkable peculiarity was noticed by all in the grand Union-square meeting, and is an evidence, no doubt, of general popular feeling, and that was, that all demands for the most unsparing punishment of the rebels, and for the most vigorous measures toward them, were met with the greatest applause. From every quarter we receive, ourselves, communications urging the most extreme penalties of the law on the treasonable States and communities. A universal confiscation of real estate, so that loyal settlers may occupy the deserted properties, the wasting of rebel fields and harvests, the armed occupation of their houses, and the appropriation of all property, are some of the mildest of the penal remedies recommended. In the meeting before referred to, one of our most benevolent and excellent citizens, calmly advised sending all the rebel inhabitants further South, and occupying their houses with our soldiers. All these strongly expressed feelings are good signs in one respect—they show that the people demand vigorous action, and will sustain the Government in it. They prove that the popular instinct feels what has been thus far our mistake—the not striking at our enemy's weakest point. Still, the time has come when sound statesmanship and practical Christianity should indicate some distinctions and limitations in this cry for punishment and revenge. It might as well be understood now as hereafter, that there are some things which the American people can do, and some which it cannot. Whatever be our wrongs received from the South—and their number is infinite—we cannot exterminate or make houseless and landless the whole five or six million whites implicated in this rebellion. The thing is simply impossible. If we begin an indiscriminate, universal policy of destroying rebel property, confiscating it, and "sending women and children South," and the like, we merely excite every man, woman and child to a pitch of fury which would lead them to take to the mountains and swamps rather than submit, and which would call out a storm of wrath to which the rage of Europe, under NAPOLEON'S exactions, was feeble. We must remember, ourselves, how many years it needed before the ashes over our burnt homesteads, in the War of 1812, cooled again. Not all the British victories or insults ever sowed such dragon-teeth of hatred as did their destruction of the public buildings of Washington and other towns. To let an army plunder buildings, or even occupy them—to permit every soldier to grasp and get as he likes—is simply to demoralize our army, and enrage the enemy past any possibility of submission.

Our policy is simply this. *This war is a class war.* It is a war of the aristocracy of the South, nominally, against the people—the working people of the North, but really against the whole people, and against Democracy itself. The politicians have hoodwinked the Southern masses or bound them down under the chains of a military despotism. Our great object should be to insert a wedge between the aristocrats and the masses. We can never subjugate the South, or hold it, without doing this. We must show the working classes in every way, that we aim at their benefit and are against their proud and oppressive masters. In this view, we think that some portions of Gen. BUTLER'S measures in New-Orleans, to conciliate the masses and hold down the aristocracy, have been very wise and statesmanly. With this policy we should strike, without favor, at the higher classes. We should free their slaves, not merely from military necessity, but because the emancipation of the negroes tends to depress the traitorous aristocracy, who hate the Union and Democracy, and always will hate them. We should confiscate their estates, and divide them, not merely among our soldiers, but sell them cheaply to, or bestow them on the poor white men of the South. The ruling class, the office-holders and disloyal planters of the rebel States, should be nearly destroyed. No poor man, no mechanic, or laborer, or small farmer, should be injured. The blow should fall on the rich. Then, as our armies advance, they should, of course, to a certain degree, feed on the enemy's country; but this should be done with perfect system and under military law. Plundering, and any occupation without guards of houses, should be strictly punished. There need be no fear that our army will not sufficiently desolate the rebel territory. An army, even to its friends, is like a flock of locusts. Its track, with the best of intentions, over Virginia would be like that of a tempest.

But there are other aspects to this question, which it is the duty of our religious teachers now to present, and yet which, we fear, are not sufficiently presented. If Christianity has any reality, and is not a myth to the Northern people, it is time that its power were felt in this hour of our wrath and distress. Revenge does not belong to nations any more than to individuals. Vindictiveness is not merely a mark of unwise statesmanship, but it is something against which we utter daily prayers. If our holy faith has still a power in the land, it will control those most natural, but bitter cries of a wronged nation for revengeful punishment and evil on its enemies. Justice, legal punishment we must have, but not lawless revenge.

Modern Iron-making—New Elements in Warfare.

The present results of improved iron-making, with reference to what ought to be the principal business of this people until the rebellion is crushed out, are of the highest importance. The great want is stronger material for armor-plates, artillery and heavy ordnance, and cheaper war *materiel* in general—the chief cost being in iron and steel—so that more of it can be afforded. There is in the Exhibition at London a cast-steel locomotive-tire, which, unlike the thirty or forty thousand locomotive-tires running in America, was never a pig of cast-iron, nor a puddle-ball, nor an ingot of wrought-iron, nor a bar. In a quarter of an hour from the time it had trickled from the *iron ore*, it was a cast steel hoop without a weld, and only needed rolling in a tire-mill to be ready to run. A large number of tires, made by this Bessemer process, are running in Europe. The ordinary tire requires from five to eight heats, and sets of manipulations. This required two; which explains the wonderful cheapness of the process. An unforged ingot of this steel, 14 inches in diameter, is broken, to show as perfect a fracture and as perfect solidity as ordinary hammered steel; and several 24-pounder guns, and a 50-horse crank shaft cast from it, and the 6,410th "direct steel" ingot, (18 inches square,) made by BESSEMER, are exhibited; which shows the scale upon which it has been worked. Its quality is illustrated by a variety of specimens, for instance, a railway rail, 40 feet long, is twisted cold into a spiral, and a bar five inches square is folded together like a pocket-rule, all without fracture. This metal is not only shown, but has been used for several years in the form of saws, chisels boiler-plate, cannon, shafting, &c.; and its success is complete. It is made in England, Sweden and Germany, and is about to be made even in India. But there was never a pound of it made in America, or used by our Departments, or contemplated in the immense Government iron-works lately discussed by Congress, as far as we are aware.

And there is KRUPP, the Prussian, who forges ten-inch steel columbiads, solid, and whose guns are used all over Europe. And there is HOWELL, the Englishman, whose cast-steel forgings are as homogeneous as copper, and resist a tensile strain of 100,000 pounds, while that of the best iron is 70,000. Plates of this steel are found to offer above twice the resistance of iron plates to shot. But we need not go abroad. An equally good metal is similarly made in Pittsburgh, while the semi-steel of the Albany iron-works has averaged a still higher tensile strength, and the Trenton iron-works steel exhibits the fine qualities of the improved manufacture. And if the Franklinite ore found in Sussex County, New-Jersey, prove to be what it is represented, the best iron ore of the world, the material for the production of the most perfect steel in the world will be in our possession.

Our Government certainly inaugurated and is completing the revolution in naval warfare which has set all the world agape, but is it keeping pace with the age in this wider and grander revolution in the production of iron? There is no lack of genius or skill among us. The world has admitted that. Americans can undoubtedly rival their neighbors in this art as well as the rest. But supremacy, not to say independence, in this age, are not assured to those who *can*, but to those who *do* live up to it, in all the great arts. Would it not then be worthy of the country and the occasion to buy out BESSEMER or KRUPP, or both, for the benefit of the United States? It is at least incumbent upon us to secure the best talent and results wherever found. The time is at hand when we cannot afford to drag behind our neighbors in any art or science which relates to national defence.

GEN. MCCLELLAN AND THE TIMES.—We feel greatly obliged to those journals which have complimented the TIMES by attaching so much importance to its assumed "change of tone" in regard to Gen. MCCLELLAN. Even the *Evening Post*, which is nothing if not bilious, is fairly entitled to a share of our gratitude.

But we need scarcely remind our neighbors that they very grossly exaggerate the matter in question. We have nothing to retract of any opinions we have expressed of Gen. MCCLELLAN, least of all, have we indicated any concurrence in the damaging denunciations in which many of our cotemporaries have seen fit to indulge. We repeat what we have said hitherto, that in the great work of organizing an army he has proved his possession of the highest ability;—that his siege of Yorktown (whether it might have been avoided or not) was a masterpiece of successful soldiership;—that his preparations for an advance upon Richmond were complete and perfect;—that he has the rare quality of inspiring confidence and thorough respect among his troops,—and that his conduct of the retreat to the James River was a most masterly execution of one of the most difficult and dangerous movements which an army is ever compelled to make.

To all this we still adhere. But it does not in the least affect the truth of what we have also said, that the *public faith* in his ability to lead an army in the field to victory, has been greatly *shaken*. That the fact is so, no man of common sense can doubt, and no man of common honesty would think of denying. Whether public confidence in him is *justly* shaken or not, is another question. If what is said on his behalf, that he was never allowed the means he deemed requisite to carry out his plans, is true, then the public verdict is unjust. We stated all this very fully in the very article from which our critics quote: but they find it convenient to omit mention of it altogether.

We are very glad that President LINCOLN has seen fit to leave Gen. MCCLELLAN in command of the Army of the Potomac, and to intrust to him still the task of taking Richmond. Certainly no other General could take command of that army now, with half as good a prospect of leading it successfully against the rebel capital. It cannot be denied that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S abilities as a leader in the field are still to be proved. But we believe that, with proper support, he will vindicate the claims which have been put forward in his behalf.

An Explanatory Note.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

A few days after the late battles on the Chickahominy, the wife of a gallant officer received a letter from him, relating with all the frankness and familiarity of private confidence his perils, encounters and successes, &c. The next day, you may imagine her surprise and mortification in reading the letter published in full in the TIMES, utterly without her consent or knowledge. When the publication was discovered by the officer, he doubtless felt that he would as lief have lost a leg in the battle as to see his private familiar letter thus paraded before the whole world. His pride may prevent him from offering any explanation; and none, indeed, is needed by his friends; but for those who do not know him well, I cannot refrain from asking you to publish this note.

It is, perhaps, not necessary to say by what excess of youthful zeal and indiscretion the publication was effected—entirely without the lady's knowledge or consent—and I am half inclined to ask the TIMES to share part of the blame. A.

We are quite willing to take whatever belongs to us of blame for publishing a letter from an officer, handed to us for publication by one of his relatives, who, we took it for granted, was a better judge of his wishes than we were. We regret, however, having acted somewhat hastily on that presumption; for we know that there is no officer in the service who would less willingly come before the public as the claimant of even justly-deserved honors than the one in question. —[ED. TIMES.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Commencement of the Payment of the State Bounty of Fifty Dollars.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 24.

Paymaster-General GEO. BLISS, Jr., commenced this morning the payment of the State bounty, and will continue to pay promptly in all cases where the proper evidence of muster and receipts are presented. Blank receipts have been sent to all the Adjutants yet appointed for the new regiments, and to all officers recruiting for the old regiments. New regiments that have not yet had an Adjutant appointed, should apply for one at once, and then get their blanks. For the new regiments the Adjutant is the mustering officer; the men must be mustered in by him.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

A Convention of Committees representing the Chamber of Commerce—the Union Defence Committee—the Common Council, and other bodies, met on Wednesday in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, and appointed a Committee of Ten, to consider what further action is necessary to carry into effect the call of the President for additional troops.

The Sub-Committee of Ten met yesterday and the subject of bounties was discussed, and a determination expressed, to continue to urge upon the authorities the great importance of recruiting the regiments now in the field, and on motion of Mr. JONATHAN STURGES it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Governor of the State, to impress upon him the importance of enlisting only for regiments in the field, and of confining the bounty to such enlistments until these organizations are filled to their maximum standard, and also to proceed to Washington to impress upon the Administration the importance of this measure; and to confer with these authorities upon the correction of existing evils which retard the recruiting service in this State.

The Committee consisted of Judge Jas. W. White, Samuel Sloan, Denning Duer, Charles Gould and Councilman Orton.

The following resolutions were also adopted as expressive of the sense of the Committee:

Resolved, That we look upon the present as the crisis of the rebellion—a crisis from which we see no deliverance other than in the most prompt and energetic action.

Resolved, That every person and every community of doubtful loyalty should be regarded as disloyal; and the announcement should be made that we rely on no qualified Unionists to aid us in this contest for great principles, but trust only in the truly loyal who will sacrifice property, life, and even opinion for the common good.

Resolved, That the time has fully come when we must strike for our national life, using every weapon God has given us, and calling to our aid every person who can be drawn from the rebels or added to our cause. That a proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief declaring the provisions of the recent law of Congress to be the sentiments of the Government, and that they will be enforced, would secure to the Union cause thousands of laborers, thousands of fighting men, and millions of coöperating well-wishers. That the welfare of our country, the lives of loyal soldiers, and the happiness of loyal families all over the Free States demand the proclamation.

Resolved, That every day's delay complicates our relations, both foreign and domestic, gives the rebels strength, and is wasting hundreds of good and true men; and it is far better that every rebel should perish, than that one more loyal soldier should die.

And therefore it is that we, with entire unanimity, most respectfully and most earnestly call upon the President to act in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and immediately issue the order which will take from the rebels their great source of strength, while it will diminish their army by calling to the defence of their homes large numbers of rebel officers and men. And we assure the President that in this, as in every act of his Administration, the people of the Free States will sustain the policy, while the whole civilized world will applaud the Proclamation of Emancipation.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

PAYMENT OF THE ADVANCED BOUNTY.

By the telegram from Albany, published above, it will be seen that arrangements have been made for the immediate payment of the State bounty offered by the Governor in his late proclamation. Col. BLISS yesterday morning commenced issuing checks in exchange for the properly certified claims which had been forwarded to him. For some time to come his attention will most probably be almost monopolized by this branch of his duties.

The knowledge that this advance bounty is really to be paid in advance will contribute, more than any other pecuniary inducement, to the rapid increase of enlistments. It is the best thing that has been done since first means began to be devised for complying with the President's requisition for 300,000 fresh troops. The promise of $500 to be doled out at uncertain and remote periods, would not be so apt to tempt men as the assurance of $25 actually in hand within a few hours of mustering in. About the bird in the bush, the most sanguine and intelligent of us have our occasional doubts and fears, and how much less confidence is likely to be felt by the stolid and comparatively ignorant; but the bird in the hand is a something tangible that can be comprehended instantly, and proportionably appreciated.

Now that recruiting officers can with the boldness and emphasis which a consciousness of telling a practical truth supplies, tell applicants that the enrollment of their names will directly put into their hands or the hands of those dependent on them, a sufficient sum to supply selfish comforts or family necessities; now that recruiting officers can honestly say this in a way to be believed, there will be an immense influx of willing volunteers. Innumerable cases have daily occurred of men who were anxious to sign the roll if they only had some such provision to rely upon. They have been half persuaded by the perspective bait of ninety dollars promised them from various sources; yet they had a hankering for cash on the nail; for something in the shape of earnest money; for as it were, a deposit that would testify to the intended good faith of the State and United States authorities. This deposit or earnest money the State now offers them and a wonderful amount of confidence will thereby be inspired. It only remains for the War Department at Washington to second Gov. MORGAN'S efforts by accepting and acting upon the suggestion of the Common Council, and then recruiting officers will be warranted in promising all who come to them $50 ready money, as well as the balance of the $90 in subsequent instalments.

THE BOUNTY TO RECRUITS FOR REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

The authoritative statement has been published, that recruits for regiments already in the field will receive the whole of the $50 State bounty, on being mustered into the service. This discriminative regulation in favor of the older organizations, is both just and sensible, and will aid considerably in filling up the ranks which battle and disease have thinned. The honor of belonging to and sharing the laurels of the brave regiments that have fought so gloriously under MCCLELLAN, BURNSIDE, BANKS and FREMONT, ought to be alone sufficient reason for giving the preference over the new commands, which still have their reputations to gain, and when to this is added the attraction of greater pecuniary profit, it may safely be calculated that a considerable number of the three hundred thousand will elect to rally round standards that are already flaunting in the face of the foe. It is to be hoped that WARREN and HAWKINS will have their gallant Zouave ranks filled up to their original number within a week or two, at furthest, and that SICKLES and MEAGHER will, in the like period, have crowding to their colors enough fighting material to put their brigades on a stronger footing than ever they were before.

THE COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

Aldermen Soole, Farley, Smith and Mitchell, with Councilmen Keech, Hogan, Pinckney, Orton and Jones, who form the Committee appointed by the Common Council of this City to urge upon the War Department the advisability of paying the United States $25 bounty on the enrollment of recruits, left for Washington yesterday afternoon. There are men on this Committee who have the ability and address to put this matter in the forcible light it deserves, and it is to be hoped their endeavors will be crowned with success.

LAWYERS' UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Several of the best regiments that have gone to the war from New-York are in command of well-known members of the bar. Most of these legal heroes have distinguished themselves nobly, and the civil profession to which they belong reflects some part of the lustre of their military achievements. Their brother lawyers home here have at various times subscribed generously to get up and maintain these regiments—so generously, indeed, that a considerable balance is now left over unemployed. It is therefore proposed that this balance be used to stimulate recruiting for these regiments, most of which have undergone the baptism of fire, and been weakened a good deal in the operation. The proposition is a capital one, and will be carried out by managers who have sufficient will and energy to accomplish pretty nearly anything they undertake.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

The weather yesterday affected business a little at the mustering office in White-street. Why a mere drizzling rain should have this effect it is impossible to say; but it is a fact there was a falling off in the number of those anxious to pass Dr. MOTT'S examination. Dr. MOTT and Capt. LARNED, though, were by no means allowed much leisure. They were kept hard at work nearly all the time, and passed a fair average of recruits. To-day, when it becomes known that Col. BLISS is positively paying requisitions on him for the twenty-five dollars bounty, they will have more to do than they can very well accomplish without additional assistance.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

Gen. ARTHUR has lately received large supplies of clothing and equipments, and is now better prepared than ever to supply all demands that can be made upon him. The recruiting officers do not spare the General and his aids—they are always wanting something—and matters are managed so well now that few go away unsatisfied or even put off.

DR. THOMPSON'S OFFICE.

Dr. THOMPSON'S office for the examination of recruits for the regiments in the field, was opened yesterday. There was not much done by way of commencement; but the Doctor may be sure that his engagements will be heavy enough when the *bona fide* of the Governor's Proclamation of bounty is thoroughly understood.

TENTS IN THE PARK.

Something of the lively appearance which the City Hall Park wore last Summer has just been renewed. Under permission from the Common Council recruiting tents have sprung up in every eligible spot, and the roll of the drum, combined with the melodious warble of the fife, bid into their precincts all who wish to enrol themselves in the army of the Union.

A GARIBALDI IN THE FIELD.

The foreign residents in the City are once more moving with intent to raise a regiment, composed of French, Italians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities, for home service, in case of invasion, or, if required, for active service in suppressing the rebellion, which they believe to be a rebellion against those principles of liberty for which they left the Old World to discover in the New. The regiment is to be commanded by Col. JEROME GARIBALDI, a nephew of the great Italian Liberator, whose name alone would be sufficient to bring together a host of the choicest military spirits that have came from Europe to these shores. Col. GARIBALDI has been in his uncle's staff, and has laurels of his own to be proud of.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE has issued the following order of organization in reference to Gen. SPINOLA'S new Brigade. The order is simply intended to facilitate the completion of the corps:

"I. The following appointments of officers are hereby made for the several regiments of volunteers composing the Empire Brigade, now organizing in the first seven Senatorial Districts of this State, viz.:

P. J. CLARKE, Colonel of the Second Regiment.
HALS KINGSLEY, Colonel of the Third Regiment.
JAMES C. BUKER, Colonel of the Fourth Regiment.
JAMES R. CORNWELL, Quartermaster of First Regiment.
JOSEPH E. EBLING, Quartermaster of Fourth Regiment.
JAMES J. BYRNE, Adjutant of the Third Regiment.

II. Hon. F. B. SPINOLA is hereby appointed temporary Colonel of the First Regiment, Empire Brigade, to serve until a permanent appointment is made.

III. The number of regiments for the Empire Brigade is limited to four, and any regiments beyond this number will not be recognized.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 22.

HALLECK GUARD.

Col. PEISSNER, who is an immense favorite with his men, is doing uncommonly well with this regiment. Encouraging accessions to the ranks come in all the while, and the encampment at Turtle Bay Brewery, presents a show of brisk and business like activity.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT.

Our Hibernian fellow citizens are doing their duty by this regiment, which is called after the special military idol of their affections, "The Corcoran Zouaves." Several hundred men have joined, and more come in eagerly.

THE POPE RIFLES.

Capt. E. F. LLOYD is filling up this company at No. 7 Broadway. He has secured some first-class men, and means to enrol none but those of good character and constitution. Capt. LLOYD offers special inducements to the kind of volunteers he wants.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

Capt. CARR has plenty of applicants anxious to join the famous Zouaves, who were "the only regiment that kept up their discipline in the latter part of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S retreat from Gaines' Mills." The opportunity should not be lost by young men who really desire to win their spurs of honor in active engagement.

THE GALLANT FIFTY-FIFTH.

The rumor has been industriously circulated that this regiment, which has been so much in the field, and has never failed, when under fire, to vindicate its claim to the proud title of Garde [illegible] ette, has suffered so severely by the hard service it has seen that no more than fifty effective men survive. We are glad to be able to give the most positive contradiction to these reports. M. DE TROBRIAND, the Colonel-Commandant of the regiment, in a letter to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, states that his muster-roll for the 18th July shows that the regiment "numbers 500 effective men, at the least."

This distinguished officer is no doubt correct in attributing these exaggerated misrepresentations to the valorous heroes whom we see lounging in the hotels and streets of all our large cities, when every impulse of duty, patriotism and honor, call them to join their regiment in the field.

"These *soi disant* eye-witnesses," he tells us, "leave the army, nobody knows why, nor how, on the day after each battle, and, particularly, after a difficult retreat. In all the regiments there are men who have returned sick or wounded to their homes, and are glad enough to stay there; there are others who, having obtained irregularly, try by every possible means to [illegible] doubtful return to the North. For these latter the regiment no longer exists, and sickness and [illegible] have reduced its ranks to fifty effective men. They do not comprehend that were it so, the greater the reduction of the regiment, the stronger is their duty to return to its standard."

Referring to the statement that he was seeking to be transferred to some other regiment, M. DE TROBRIAND says:

"I am too proud of commanding a regiment which has fought so nobly as the New-York Fifty-fifth to change my position with that of any other volunteer Colonel. Everything leads me to hope that our ranks will soon be refilled, so as to make our effective force more numerous than it ever was before; but even were this not the case, I would esteem myself more happy in leading to battle a handful of heroes like those now around me, than in commanding any new regiment, even if it were fourfold greater in numbers."

We trust that the Gardes Lafayette and the other regiments which have been weakened in numbers will at once be filled up, and that, if possible, no new regiments will be allowed to be mustered into service till those in the field have received their full complement of men. It was the custom of the first NAPOLEON to place his raw recruits side by side with veterans, that they might in a short time become veterans also, and be inspired with the same coolness, steadiness and firmness in time of action. We might do well to adopt a similar plan.

WAR MEETING IN TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, Thursday, July 24.

An immense war meeting, for the encouragement of enlistments, was held in this city last evening. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. WILSEY, from Remington Seminary, Hon. C. S. CARMAN and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic. Resolutions strongly supporting the Administration in the prosecution of the war, and recommending, in general terms, the raising of money for the encouragement of enlistments. About $5,000 was subscribed by the citizens, for bounty.

WAR MEETING AT MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

MIDDLETOWN, Thursday, July 24.

An immense war meeting was held [illegible] this city. Hon. SAMUEL L. WARNER, [illegible] presided. Many distinguished speakers addressed the meeting. Enlistments are going on rapidly.

WAR MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 24.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held to-day at the Board of Trade rooms to aid in raising the quota of volunteers for Pennsylvania. Mayor HENRY presided. Forty-five thousand dollars were subscribed toward raising ten regiments in this city, by thirty-six persons, several subscribing two or three thousand dollars apiece, and none less than a thousand dollars.

A grand war mass meeting, with the same object, will be held in Independence Square on Saturday afternoon.

The Common Council will act this afternoon on the proposed appropriation.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 24.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will contribute $50,000 to provide for the bounty of volunteers.

THE CITY COUNCILS OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 24.

The City Councils to-day appropriated $500,000 for the payment of bounty of $50 to each volunteer to supply the quota for this city under the recent call. A loan to that amount will be negotiated next week.

THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 24.

The following dispatch sets at rest the unfounded report that the Governor was unauthorized in calling for nine and twelve months men. A late law of Congress recognizes such enlistments, and twenty-one regiments, the quota assigned to Pennsylvania, will be received and mustered into service for that time.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24.

Capt. R. J. Dodge, Mustering Officer, Harrisburgh.

If offered by the Governor, muster nine and twelve months volunteers.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THE BUFFALO BOARD OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 24.

At a primary meeting of the Board of Trade [illegible] was subscribed for war purposes by those present. When all the members can be seen, at least $10,000 will be raised.

A grand festival takes place to-morrow to raise money for volunteers to the new regiment. The entire proceeds will be devoted to this object.

THE WHITE PLAINS VOLUNTEERS.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Thursday, July 24.

The Committee of citizens in the Eighth Senatorial District, appointed by Gov. MORGAN to assist in the organization of a regiment of volunteers, met in the Court House at White Plains to-day. The committee is now ready to receive the applications of officers to command, and to recruit for that regiment. The applications can be sent to either of the Committee before the 29th inst. The names of the Committee are as follows: W. H. ROBERTSON, Chairman; H. D. Robertson, M. J. Lockwood, R. H. Ludlow, Gov. Morris, S. D. Gifford, J. W. Mills, J. A. Hamilton, A. B. Conger, M. J. Leonard, A. H. Stallman, Saxton Smith, Gov. Kemble, C. Weeks.

RECRUITING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 24.

The enlisting excitement increases in intensity and with highly satisfactory results. A large number of country towns have raised their full quota, and reports from all quarters indicate that Massachusetts will soon have her old regiments filled up, and the new ones called for organized and in the field.

THE UNION MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 24.

The Union Merchants' Exchange, at an enthusiastic meeting to-day, unanimously adopted a stirring address to the people of Missouri. Unfaltering and unconditional fidelity to the Union, and the sentiment and liberal aid to the volunteer fund was pledged. Several thousand dollars were immediately contributed to Col. CLINTON B. FISKE, Secretary of the Exchange, to aid him to put the regiment in the field forthwith.

Powder Mill Explosion and Loss of Life.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, July 24.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon five buildings used in the manufacture of gunpowder at Hazardville, Conn., were destroyed by an explosion. Seven of the workmen and one teamster were instantly killed. Severe damage was done to the buildings in the village by the tremendous jar. The explosion was felt over a distance of forty miles. The men killed were mostly foreigners. They leave families behind them. Their remains could not be identified, so badly were they mutilated.

The loss of powder and property is not so serious as to interfere with the regular business of the Company, which has seventy-five buildings left, including duplicates of those destroyed.

Personal.

—Brig.-Gen. D. E. SICKLES arrived in town last evening from the seat of war. The General was met at the ferry by a few friends. He is stopping at the Howard Hotel.

READ MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY, "THE BRIDAL DAY," just commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER.

THE FIFTH NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

The Part They Took in the Battles Before Richmond.

The following private letter, written by an officer of Duryée's Zouaves, who were mentioned in the official reports for gallantry on the field, gives a graphic picture of the part which that regiment sustained so nobly in the battles before Richmond:

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, }
July 7, 1862. }

MY DEAR FRIEND: Yours of the 3d, containing envelopes directed to yourself, came to hand yesterday. I should hardly have been able to write you had you not been so thoughtful, as I have lost everything except the clothes on my back.

Just before the battle of the 27th, I put my knapsack in one of the company wagons, with a number of others, and have not seen it since. I have the satisfaction of knowing that it did not fall into the hands of the rebels. The heat is perfectly awful, and will probably cause some sickness among our almost worn-out troops. On the night of the 26th heavy firing was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville, and we knew that McCALL'S Division was engaging the enemy. Our whole division was marched out about two miles on the road, and lay under arms all night, ready to support the Pennsylvanians if necessary. The next morning at 9 o'clock we marched back to camp, slung our knapsacks, and taking everything possible away with us on our backs, commenced a movement entirely unaccountable to us. We fell back as far as Cold Harbor, destroying everything in the shape of commissary stores that we could not take along, and finally formed in position to receive the onset of the rebels, who we knew would soon be up.

This was about 10 o'clock A. M., and our regiment was drawn up in line of battle in a little hollow on the side of the hill, where we could be protected in a measure from the artillery practice of the rebels. We lay here in the hot sun for two hours before any signs became manifest of the enemy's appearance; suddenly our pickets came running in from the woods below us; the "rebs" run up a section of a battery, unlimbered, and opened upon us, while a regiment of infantry came to the edge of the woods and pelted us with rifle balls. We returned the fire with interest, compelling them to seek the cover of their favorite underbrush. We then lay down under cover of the swell of ground, and for two hours listened, with feelings better imagined than described, to an incessant crash of artillery, the humming of shells, whistling of grape shot, and scream of grape and canister. At 3 o'clock the rebel guns were nearly silenced, and our regiment was drawn some distance off to the left of our original position, and drawn up in a narrow lane somewhat protected by thatch fences on either side. In our rear were planted six Napoleon guns, which kept up a splendid execution so far, and soon we saw a rebel regiment advancing, under cover of the woods, by the flank, evidently intending to get to our rear if possible. This whole battery immediately opened upon them with grape and canister at short range, and with horrible execution; they were completely mowed down at every discharge, and were scattered in utter confusion. Two of our men were killed and two wounded by this battery, in consequence of their firing at such a low range. In about twenty minutes the rebels came out of the woods again, and no sooner did our Colonel see them than he ordered us out into the field, when the men went out with a rush and a yell, rallying around their colors, which were planted in front, and the way the rebels skedaddled for the woods was a caution to all rash Individuals. The ground was covered with their dead and dying, and I distinctly remember seeing one unfortunate secesh who had been severely wounded in the leg, trying to limp off on his sound one. He was hurrying the fastest kind of time for the woods.

Our men fired with great rapidity, and as the rebels were crowded among the trees and underbrush, scarcely a shot failed of effect. Here Capt. PARMENDER, of Co. I, was shot dead, by rashly exposing himself in front of all the men; but the man that shot him in turn received the contents of fifteen or eighteen rifles, and fell like a log. Capt. BURNETT, Capt. WINSLOW, Acting Major, together with Lieut.-Col. DURYEA and Acting Brig.-Gen. WARREN, behaved with the greatest gallantry, and have won the entire confidence of the men. Not one of them was injured, although they remained mounted during the day; but their escape was almost miraculous. Major HULL'S fine horse was shot from under him. Col. WARREN'S was wounded three times, but did not drop. He himself had his cap shot off with a rifle ball, but was not injured. I do not believe there is a shot in the army equal to ours. The regiment had now been under fire four or five hours; we had lost a great many in killed and wounded, and the men were so exhausted as to be scarcely able to stand; and as another regiment came up to relieve us, we fell back on the hill, where we expected a little rest.

In less than five minutes Col. WARREN came dashing up, and ordered Col. DURYEA to march us on to the field again, and although our pieces from constant use had become so foul that half of them were unfit for service, and the regiment (what there was left of it) could hardly walk, we were taken back under fire of the enemy, and kept there until dark, supporting a battery of artillery of ten pieces, which fired forty rounds to each piece, holding the enemy in check until all of our forces had left the field. We now fell back a mile and a half, where our division bivouacked for the night.

The stories circulated by some of the reporters about a second Bull Run panic, are entirely false. The teamsters, ambulance drivers and ammunition wagoners, together with the sick and wounded, became frightened at one time, but, owing to the vigorous exertions of one or two Generals, and a squadron of cavalry, who shot right and left, whoever refused to obey, order was restored in ten minutes, and our passage across the Chickahominy was as orderly as could be desired. Eight of our company were killed and eleven wounded. The regiment lost 38 in killed, and 115 wounded, probably as many, if not more, than any regiment on the field, as we were more exposed, and under fire longer than any of them. At one o'clock at night we crossed the Chickahominy and marched to within two miles and a half of Savage's Station. We remained here the next day, to rest, refresh the enemy, and at six o'clock we started for —we didn't know where. We reached Savage's Station at 8 o'clock, where we expected to stop, but as soon as the sick could be gathered together and sent off, and arrangements made, we marched off and kept on all night, through rain and mud, stopping every five minutes for a wagon train, finally arriving at White Oak Swamp at sunrise of the 29th. We immediately drew up in line of battle, expecting the rebels would be right down upon us, but we remained there until the next morning, (30th,) while the whole of our army, excepting the rear-guard, had passed up the road to the James River, and then followed slowly in the wake.

KEARNEY, "the one-armed devil," covered the retreat splendidly. His artillery was planted in every position where there was a possibility of raking the rebels, whose eagerness to capture our trains led them to expose themselves to certain death. There was fighting all day long of the 30th. We arrived at a place called the Cross roads, about noon, and immediately went out on picket duty in the woods. We remained on duty that day and night, and all the next day and night, (the 1st of July.) On the afternoon of the 1st, our artillery was planted on a hill with all our wagon trains in the rear, and infantry to support in case of necessity, when the rebels under MAGRUDER came out in immense force with considerable artillery, and charged with desperate energy up to the very mouth of our cannon, but were driven back with terrible loss. Eighteen pieces of artillery were captured, with some four hundred prisoners and several stand of colors. They retreated in confusion, and that was the last we saw of them.

All night our trains were pushing for the James River, and the next morning at 2 o'clock, we started, our division bringing up the rear. The road was crowded with the wounded and sick stragglers by thousands, sutlers' wagons, and followers of the army. At 6 o'clock the rain commenced to fall in torrents, and in less than half an hour the roads were almost impassable, and every man was wet through. I shall never forget that day. Such mud, such roads, such a looking army; wagons stuck fast, drivers beating their worn-out horses mercilessly over the head, vainly endeavoring to extricate themselves, while the most disheartened expression sat upon the countenance of all. About 12 o'clock, we filed off into a large open field, ankle deep in water, where we stacked arms, built large fires, dried our clothes as much as possible, and laid down for the night, vainly endeavoring to woo some sleep, with the rain beating upon us, and the water rising slowly on all sides, but it was almost impossible. The next morning the "rebs" came up with a battery within short range, and pitched the shot and shell among us very carelessly. We immediately fell into line and started for the swamp, but before we got there a cheer was heard, the artillery suddenly ceased, and we learned that the Seventh Virginia, (Union) had taken two pieces at the point of the bayonet.

We are now camped on a pleasant knoll by a muddy creek, trying to get a little rest after the fatiguing duties of the past ten days. I have been sick a half a dozen times since we left our last camp, but the excitement has been so great I didn't have time to think about it, and now I am comparatively well.

Yours, E. O. W.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, July 24, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 31 bbls. Ashes, 16,218 bbls. Flour, 1,630 bbls. and 400 bags Corn Meal, 239,737 bushels Wheat, 120,634 bush. Corn, 9,238 bushels Rye, 3,590 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Malt, 1,178 pkgs. Provisions, and 542 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are scarce and unsettled.

COFFEE—Sales of Rio have been heavy to-day, comprising 4,500 bags at 21½c.@22c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of ¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited request, at 47c.@48c. for Middling, ₱ lb.; sales 700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and prices have declined 10c.@ 15c. ₱ bbl. The decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange is quite discouraging to export buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,200 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 90@$5 15; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 25@$5 55, chiefly at $5 30@$5 40; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 90@$5 15; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 25@$5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 60, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 90	@$5 15
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 25	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 6 90
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 6 85

Southern Flour is quiet and depressed. Sales 1,100 bbls. at $5 35@$5 55 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, at lower prices. Sales 1,200 bbls. extra, at $5 30@$6 30 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $3 35@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Fairfax, Marsh's Caloric and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand for export, in view of the decline in gold and sterling exchanges, and prices have favored buyers decidedly. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 211,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, $1 14 @$1 17; White Western, inferior to good, $1 34@ $1 47; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 36; Red Western (Winter) at $1 26@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 22@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, $1 16@$1 22; Chicago Spring, $1 12@$1 19; new Amber Delaware on private terms; new White Kentucky at $1 50; and old do. do. at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales, since our last, 118,500 bushels, at 56c.@57c. for shipping Mixed Western; 53c.@55c. for Eastern do.; 49c.@52½c. for unsound do. do.; and 61c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted, at 78c.@83c. ₱ bushel; sales, 4,500 bushels. Barley continues quiet and nominal. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 47c.@48c.; Western at 46c.@48c., and State at 48c.@49c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in demand, and is steady, at 55c.@70c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in more request, at former prices, including last year's crop, at 14c.@20c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—The market exhibits no important changes. The demand has been fair for Eastern Spruce and Pine, at full prices. The receipts have been rather moderate for the season. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "The Lumber has come in freely from all quarters, adding to the stock, which is accumulating somewhat upon the yards. The assortment in market is good. Prices are held firmly, and the tendency is toward an advance. In anticipation of this, several large buyers have been laying in stocks, and the trade for the week has been an improvement on the previous weeks in this month. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the third week in July, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, ₱ M.
1860	10,256,000	2,711	—	4,557,472
1861	5,007,042	718	—	11,703,700
1862	13,121,607	2,111	—	9,424,500

The large increase in receipts of Boards and Scantling during the third week in July over those of the corresponding week last year, was anticipated in our last, from the fact that most of the property just received was taken before the advanced freights ruled on the Canals and Lakes. But this state of affairs will not long prevail, and the falling off can be attributed to two causes: high freights and the heavy exchanges between the Canadas and the United States. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 23, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, ₱ M.
1860	135,446,600	22,885	30,468	48,257,679
1861	71,599,873	17,035	252	44,593,130
1862	100,321,767	18,536	50,126	67,830,364

Our report embraces ten weeks of canal navigation, and the receipts of Boards and Scantlings up to this date show an excess over last year of 28,721,894 feet; of Shingles, 1,501 M.; of Timber, 49,874 cubic feet, and Staves, 23,237,234 lbs."

METALS—Have been in fair demand, but the high claims of holders check sales.

MOLASSES—Transactions have been limited today, but prices have been very firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, and prices are declining. Sales 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $10 75@$10 87½ for Mess, and $8 75@$8 80 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 5c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, at former rates. Lard is advancing; sales, 1,100 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8¾c.@9¼c., ₱ lb. Beef continues salable and firm; sales 280 bbls., at $14@$14 50 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50 @$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 9c.@ 15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been quiet, yet quoted very firm.

SUGARS—Have been in brisk request, at rising prices. Sales, 1,700 hhds., including Cuba, at 8c.@ 9¾c., and New-Orleans, at 9¾c.@10¾c.; 750 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 8¾c.@10¼c., and 96 boxes Havana, part at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 900 bbls. at 29½c.@30½c., mainly at 29¾c.@30c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12¼d.; Corn, 11¼d. @11¾d.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s.; Tobacco, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12¼d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon, and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For Antwerp—Wheat, in bags, at 15d. ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 16
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 17
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED RESPECTING ISAAC HOLSEY, a resident of Keyport, N. J., who left his home on Monday, the 14th inst., came to this City in the steamer *Minetta*; was last known to have been in Washington Market about 10 o'clock of that day. He is about 45 years old, nearly 6 feet high, stout built, dark hair, grey whiskers, club-footed and carried a heavy cane. Had on an olive sack coat, with black alpaca coat over it, drab vest, dark pants, soft drab hat. Had with him a parcel comprising 7 pair of hose and a pair of clubfoot lasts, and a razor; the boys' marked I. Holsey, Keyport. A reward of $25 will be paid for any information that will lead to his return, or for the recovery of his body if deceased, by his family at Keyport, or on application at the residence of his mother, Mrs. TRONCHONE, No. 50 7th-st., New-York.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

WILLIAM TOSHACH—YOUR WIFE AND children leave New-York to-morrow for Chicago. If there, meet them. MARIA, French's Hotel.

FARMS.

DESIRABLE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The farm of the subscriber, at White Plains, Westchester County, consisting of 25 acres of land, (all under cultivation,) with first-rate improvements of every kind, and suitable for a Summer and Winter residence. The entire premises have been put in complete and thorough order during the past year. Terms will be made easy and immediate possession given. For full particulars apply to S. G. BOGERT, White Plains, or No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Stattsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY—One of the most desirable farms on the east bank of the Hudson River, south of Poughkeepsie. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TEN $50 7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES OF the following numbers: 21,567, 21,568, 21,569, 21,570, 21,571, 21,574, 21,575, 21,582, 21,584, 21,585, all payable to order but one, and one $100 7 3.10 Treasury Note, No. 20,334, payable to order of G. S. Wylie.

Bankers and others are cautioned against negotiating any of the above. A liberal reward will be paid upon their return to WYLIE & WADE, No. 91 Wall-st.

LOST—A GOLD PENCIL CASE AND PEN—THE case is marked "Thos. H. Stout, 1859." A reward of $10 will be paid to any one who will return the above pencil to THOS. H. STOUT, No. 37 Spruce-st., New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S INTERLOCUTORY SALE.

CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE

To me directed by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, July 29, at 11 o'clock, A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the perishable portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circassian*, as selected by the United States Appraisers, Wm. Atkinson, Esq., and Cyrus Cleveland, Esq., with the approval of Edward Hunter, Agent for the claimants as follows:

994 casks Red Wine (Julian Chateaux, &c.)
60 half casks Red Wine (Julian Chateaux, &c.)
2,182 cases Red Wine, different brands.
200 half casks White Wine (Sautern, &c.)
17 cases White Wine.
11 cases White Wine.
80 casks White Wine Vinegar.
844 cases Sardines, quarters, halves and wholes.
549 sacks Coffee, Rio and old Gov. Java.
4 cases Bologna Sausages.
25 cases preserved French Meats.
303 cases Preserved French Fruits.
15 bags Whole Pepper.
10 bags Cloves.
150 cases Prunes, in glass.
100 kegs Paint.
1 keg Copperas.
1 case Paint Brushes.
15 cases Truffles.
10 cases Mushrooms, in oil.
70 chests Black and Green Teas
3 cases Engravings.
5 cases French Peas.

Will be sold at the same place, WEDNESDAY, 30th, at 12 M.:

52 cases Assorted Medicine.
15 drums Castor Oil.
40 bbls. Soda Ash.
41 bbls. Soda.
Cargo steamer CIRCASSIAN.

Catalogues and samples can be seen at the office of
HIRAM BENNER, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal to District Florida.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF ABOUT 500 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, about 500 lots of land in different parts of the Closter Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrances, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to save the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Bayonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 25, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, elegant mantel mirrors, mahogany marble-top bureaus and washstands, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood side tables, centre tables, hair mattresses, palliasses, bolsters, pillows, black walnut extension table, rosewood etagere, mahogany bookcase and secretary, easy chairs, rocking chairs, black walnut sofa, lounges, kitchen furniture, &c.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

One 7-octave rosewood piano.
One Grover & Baker sewing-machine.
One Howe sewing-machine.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. WILL SELL AT auction SATURDAY EVENING, July 26, at their Trade Salerooms, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., a large and choice collection of miscellaneous books, singly and in quantities; fresh stock; also, a lot of school books, assorted. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Catalogues ready, and books on exhibition.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE persons desire board in a good location, where home comforts and pleasant society could be enjoyed. Terms not to exceed $50 per month. References given and required. Address, for one week, F. D. S., Box No. 2,071 New-York Post-office.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No. 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—Wanted, a person to take charge of a boarding-house in successful operation in the central part of this City. The most satisfactory security and references required. Address, for one week, R. T., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, where no other boarders are taken, two rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, with the privilege of kitchen, &c. Address, with particulars, M. C., No. 28 West 33d st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD CAN BE obtained in a social family by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murray-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and I. T. S. Smith, 434 Broadway.

BOARD NEAR GLENCOVE.—THE SUBSCRIBers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 18 and 20 West-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, STATEN ISLAND.—A suite of desirable rooms will be vacant in a few days, in a large family mansion, beautifully situated on the hill, three minutes' walk from New-Brighton ferry. Extensive highly cultivated grounds and good stabling. References: Col. F. E. Howe, No. 194 Broadway; A. Callicen, Esq., at J. M. Oppenheim's, No. 41 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT PARK HOUSE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A desirable suite of rooms, just vacated, may be had upon early application for the balance of the season. The situation, directly opposite the park, is unsurpassed for beauty and health, and within one hour of New-York, by Morris and Essex Railroad. Reference, by permission, W. J. Bryan, Esq., No. 119 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ONE OF THE PLEASantest Summer locations in Monmouth County, situate on the South Shrewsbury River; plenty of shade; good fishing and bathing; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. Terms moderate. Address Waterside-Place, Half Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.
S. S. WYCKOFF.

COUNTRY BOARD—$5 PER WEEK. A FEW rooms (good ones) at "Mountain Glen," where the air is delightful. Scenery highly romantic. No fever and ague. Particulars at No. 8 Dey-st., 3d floor. Address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—LOCATION HEALTHY, on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, where home comforts can be had; boating, bathing and fishing, and other enjoyments. Address JAMES SCOTT, Fair Haven, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife, two children and nurse; three rooms, for four or eight weeks, on the Sound, between Stamford and Southport. Address C., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x85 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 600 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 369 and 371 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE STORE Nos. 221 and 223 Broadway, between Park-place and Barclay-st. Inquire on the premises of
TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.

No. 306 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., in the store.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands English and American cooking; has lived five years in her last place; has no objection to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 85 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN English woman, as first-class cook; one who understands her business in all its branches, and can come with good City reference. Apply at No. 42 Park-st., corner of Pearl, Room No. 5.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK or washer and ironer, by a Protestant woman, who understands her business, and has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 West 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable German woman; understands French and plain cooking, game, soups and entrées of all kinds; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner; would leave the City. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman; is an excellent cook and will assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 59 Houston-st., in the dry goods store, near Mott-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Amity-place, in store.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a faithful, neat and trusty servant girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a most desirable and respectable servant, a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; not afraid of work; obliging and highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and game; $8 in the City, $10 in the country. Call for two days at 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A GOOD plain Protestant cook and first-rate laundress, with good reference, wants a situation; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit. Inquire at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; would do housework in a small family; is a good baker, and will assist herself generally useful; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av., rear, for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, and is perfectly willing to work; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A young American widow, educated and refined, a position as housekeeper in the family of a widower preferred, where there are children, to whom she would give elementary instruction in English branches, and music; or would act as an amanuensis. No objection to the country. Address for one week, Mrs. A. M. WESTON, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation in a small private family; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 179 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable German girl, to do general housework or plain sewing in a small family; can give the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 58 1st-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent person; understands hairdressing; is a first-class dressmaker; will go out by the day till suited; unexceptionable reference given. Call or address at No. 1,268 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant Scotch woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; no objections to private boarding-house or hotel; would go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 78 9th-st., her present employers; has best City reference.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL DEsires a situation as first-class laundress; no objections to do cooking in a small family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 221 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as child's nurse; can take the whole management of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; or would attend an elderly lady; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the basement of No. 493 West 35th-st., near 10th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED woman who has lost her first baby, would like to go as wet nurse; reference given, if required. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call or address as No. 21 Waverley-place, near Broadway, where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, and dress ladies' hair; best of City references; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for three days, at No. 217 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID. —Wanted, by a tidy Welch Protestant girl, with excellent City references, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid or nurse. will sew neatly, quick at the needle, or as waitress and parlormaid; wages $9, City or country. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

SEWING WANTED—FOR A NUMBER OF Wheeler & Wilson's and other kinds of lock-stitched machines; a large or small quantity can be delivered weekly, by a cheap and quick communication; or would enter into a contract for work. Address Box No. 189, Kingston P. O., N. Y.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German spoken here.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—GOOD SERVANTS in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable and well-educated married man as above; is a good penman, and held his last situation in the capacity of salesman for nine years. Address DELTA, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN W

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, COMMERCIAL BUILDING, Nos. 57 AND 59 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1862.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 30th of June, 1862:

Premiums on risks outstanding 30th June, 1861	$169,448 45
Premiums received during the year ending 30th June, 1862	362,964 62
Total premiums	$532,413 07
Premiums marked off as earned for the year ending 30th June, 1862	$397,580 39
Losses and expenses	$219,084 68
Return premiums	51,416 94
Reinsurances	23,276 38
	$293,777 98

The Assets of the Company on the 30th June, 1862, were as follows:

Cash in banks	$90,600 47
New-York State, City and bank stocks, United States and other stocks, and loans on stocks	524,510 54 — $615,111 01
Premium notes and bills receivable	278,129 04
Salvage, reinsurance and other claims due the Company	25,438 41
Insurance scrip, and sundry notes, at estimated value	22,372 75
Total assets	$941,051 21

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a *Scrip Dividend* of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums entitled thereto for the year ending 30th June, 1862, for which certificates may be issued on and after the 30th day of August next.

They have also this day declared an *Interest Dividend* of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next.

A portion of the excess over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS of accumulated reserved profits, is to be applied to the redemption of the oustanding scrip; and the Board has directed that the whole of the Certificates of Profits of the issue of 1857, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be surrendered at the time of payment, and canceled.

By order of the Board.

HENRY D. KING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY W. BARSTOW,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES C. BELL,	JAMES W. PHILLIPS,
CHARLES L. FROST,	JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
GEO. B. MOREWOOD,	WM. H. BRODIE,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	LOUIS S. FELLOWS,
CHARLES CAROW,	WILLARD M. NEWELL,
THOS. B. CODDINGTON,	CHARLES M. FRY,
JAMES H. GRAY,	CHARLES P. MARKS,
JOHN D. WILSON,	STEPH. D. HARRISON,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	H. K. CORNING,
WILLIAM A. SALE,	WILLIAM T. FROST,
HENRY O. BREWER,	WM. R. KIRKLAND,
CHARLES W. BLOSSOM,	EBEN B. CROCKER,
HENRY K. BULL,	JOHN C. JACKSON,
EDWARD SAPORTAS,	JOSEPH F. NAVARRO,
JAMES H. MULFORD,	ANTHONY P. FRANCIA,
JAMES D. CARHART,	SMITH J. EASTMAN,
RICHARD P. RUNDLE,	EDWARD L. HEDDEN.

DANL. DRAKE SMITH, President.
ADRIAN B. HOLMES, Vice-President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st, redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 8th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES of D. S. GREGORY and J. C. B. DAVIS, Trustees, are hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of August next, payment will be made at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, of the coupons of the Fifth Mortgage Bonds, represented by said certificates, with interest from May 1, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

I WISH TO BUY $10,000 BELLAFONTAINE and Indiana Railroad Company Real Estate Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1863. I will receive proposals, by mail or otherwise, at my office in Marion, Marion County, Ohio, for said $10,000, or sums of less amount. The money to be paid Aug. 10, 1862, at Nassau Bank, New-York City. JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee. July 18, 1862.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 21, 1862.

THE INTEREST WARRANTS OR COUPONS of this Company, due first August next, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank, on the 25th inst.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING ANY CONSIDERABLE amount of Demand Treasury Notes, "old issue," desirous of selling or negotiating the same, are invited to address, by letter only, mentioning the sum to be considered and the price asked, SAMUEL EVANS, care No. 271 Astor House.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAIL-ROAD COMPANY'S coupons, due Aug. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after the 25th inst., at the Corn Exchange Bank. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCIS-co City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 11 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

COAL, &c.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by
CHAS. A. BECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.

On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 134 and 442 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

DIVIDENDS.

THE SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO., CHICAGO, July 22, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of Three Per Cent. has been this day declared by this Company, payable at this office on and after the 30th inst., in exchange on New-York at par. The Income Tax of three per cent. will be reserved from all dividends paid on and after the 1st of August next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) pe. Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed till after that date.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 23th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against THOMAS CULLEN and MARY CULLEN, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 25th day of June, 1862, in the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth (late Fifteenth) Ward of the City of New-York, being formerly part of the farm of John Hopper, deceased, and known and distinguished on a map or chart made by Edward Smith, City Surveyor, on the 26th day of November, 1833, (and which said map is filed in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in its case No. 181,) by number fifty-six, bounded southerly, in front, by Fifty-first-street, northerly, in the rear, by lot number eighty-one, (81,) easterly, by lot number fifty-five, (55,) and westerly by lot number fifty-seven, (57,) as laid down on said map, beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, at a point three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the line of lot number fifty-five, (55,) on a line parallel with the Eleventh-avenue, to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly along the line of lot number fifty-seven, and parallel with the Eleventh-avenue to the Fifty-first-street, the place of beginning.—Dated June 28, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 13th day of August, 1862, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 22, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

BERRIEN & PERT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY and others.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which, together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue sixty-seven feet and one and a quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street twenty-three feet, thence northerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue forty-four feet and five and one-half inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet, to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 17, 1862.

THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.
jy17-2awtau8.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above-entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street, seventy-seven feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July, 1862.

THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.
jy17-2awtau8.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.

jy4-law6mF MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, Jr., } Executors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF C. WEN-GLER & F. FRIEDMANN, plumbers, No. 10 Av. A, is dissolved from the 21st inst., and F. FRIEDMANN transacts said plumbing business in same place in his own name and responsibility. New-York, July 22, 1862.
C. WENGLER,
F. FRIEDMANN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EX-isting between F. L. HENDRICK and N. D. BUSH, under the firm of HENDRICK & BUSH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; N. D. BUSH continuing the business as formerly, by whom all transactions of the old firm will be settled. N. D. BUSH, No. 429 6th-av.
JULY 22, 1862.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEAL-ERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCKSKOODS, will appear in the *Herald* Saturday, July 26. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1862

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMIS-SIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:

For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.

For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.

For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART-MENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons are hereby notified that neither William J. Harlan nor N. D Cortright has any authority to do, perform or transact any business whatever, for or on behalf of the undersigned. All orders for coal must be sent directly to JOHN FIELDS, Hazleton, Penn.

JOHN FIELDS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES. Water Registrar.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS MY WIFE, ANN JANE M'KELVEY, has left my bed and board on July 22, without any just cause or provocation; I hereby caution all persons against crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any bills contracted by her after this date.
JULY 24, 1862. ROBERT M'KELVEY.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!

"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M., on SUNDAYS, at 7:15 A. M.; 5:30 P. M. Through tickets to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M. 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMO-DATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SIDE-WHEEL GUNBOATS.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will, until the 30th day of July, receive propositions from ship-builders actually engaged in the construction of vessels, for the construction of the hull of a double-bowed side-wheel gunboat, with rudder at each end, protected by the stems; the masts, rigging, sails for fore-and-aft schooner rig, and awnings; four boats, with all their fittings and equipments complete; tanks for 2,000 gallons of water, with the necessary casks, breakers, buckets, &c. The vessel completed in every respect with all the fittings for sea service, except ordnance, anchors and cables, furniture, cooking utensils, instruments and stores, which will be furnished by the Government.

The length of the vessel, including both rabbets on a line 7 feet 6 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of the keel, to be 236 feet; the extreme breadth 35 feet, and depth of hold, from thrust of floor timber to lower side of deck plank, 12 feet. The displacement to a line 7 feet 6 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of bottom plank to be 39,500 cubic feet. The size of the principal materials are to be as follows, other parts being in due proportion as in naval vessels of this class: Keel of white oak, 14 by 6½ inches, scarph fastened with ¾-inch copper bolts; stem of white oak, sided 10 inches, and properly secured in openings for rudder and to keel with composition knee; frame of white oak, white chestnut and hackmetack: timber and room 24, 26 and 28 inches; floor timber sided 7 to 6 inches; futtocks 6 to 5 inches; top timbers 5 inches; molded in throat 13 inches, in bilge 9 inches, in head 5½ inches. Timber or frame close together. Space between frames level with throat of floor, filled in with white pine. Main keelson of white oak, 13 by 16 inches, fastened with two copper bolts in each frame of ⅞-inch. Bilge keelson of white oak or yellow pine, fastened with copper bolts ⅞-inch in diameter under engine frame and boilers; the remainder with iron. Breast hooks of white oak, sided 7½ inches. Diagonal braces in two tiers 3½ by ½-inch and iron bands and 3 by 7-16 toward the ends; the upper strap 3½ by ½ inch. Bilge strakes of oak or yellow pine, 4½ inches thick, 6 strakes of 9 inches wide on each side. Ceiling 3 inches. Clamps of white oak 4 inches thick, 3 strakes 12 inches, bolted edgewise. Berth deck beams of white pine, sided 6½, molded 5 inches, the four longest beams to have lodge knees. Berth deck, plank white pine, upper deck beams of yellow pine or white oak, sided 11 to 10 inches, molded 9 inches in the middle and 8 inches at the end. One hanging knee at each end of each beam, and lodge and lap knees between the beams. Hanging knees sided 7 inches, the remaining knees 6 inches. Waterways and thick strake of yellow pine or oak, jogged over beams, and fastened with ¾ inch iron. Deck plank of yellow pine, 4 inches, if oak 3½ inches thick. Spir ketting of white oak, in thickness 3 inches. Garboard strakes of white oak, 4½ inches thick. Bottom plank of white oak, 3½ inches thick. Wales of white oak, 4 inches thick; in width 7½ inches, square fastened, the bottom with three treenails and one composition spike to the garboard strakes with two cooper bolts and two treenails; the wales, above the copper fastening, with ¾-inch iron bolts and iron spikes; butt bolts in diameter, ¾-inch. Copper fastening to extend up to 8 feet 4 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of keel. The bottom sheathed with 24-ounce copper to 7 feet 9 inches above the rabbet of the keel. The wheels will be overhung, the guards made as short fore and aft as practicable, and the wheel-house built in the usual way. The bulwarks to be of 5-16 plate iron. The builders of the vessel will make the wood frame for the inclined engines, securing it with wood knees and to the keelsons, and will do all the wood work necessary in placing the machinery. The cabin, ward-room, steerage, and between decks, the holds, bolts, steering wheel, pumps, scuppers, capstans, hammock rail, caulking, joiners, plumbing, painting, and the other detail, as far as the contract stipulates to cover, is to be complied with in accordance with the usages of the navy.

The bidders need only send a drawing showing the shape of one-half the vessel having the requisite displacement, as both ends are alike, and, if they think proper, a plain model of the same.

The proposals must state the price for which they will agree to have the vessel ready to receive her machinery and launch her, for the periods of fourteen, sixteen, eighteen and twenty weeks, respectively, the vessel to be fully completed in forty days thereafter, or in twelve days after the complete erection of the machinery.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed, and payments will be made as the work progresses, and twenty per cent. retained till the satisfactory completion of the contract.

The bids must be accompanied by the guaranty required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be duly executed. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals received under this advertisement, if in its opinion the public interest requires it.

The proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Paddle-wheel Steamers," to distinguish them from other business letters, and will be addressed to the "Secretary of the Navy."

Propositions will be received for similar vessels of iron, or iron and wood combined.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at

The New-York Times, Tuesday, July 22, 1862.
The New-York-Times, Dienstag, 22 Juli, 1862.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Another Successful Cavalry Expedition Around Richmond.

Two Bodies of Rebel Cavalry Defeated.

REPORT FROM GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Washington, July 21, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

A special from Cairo to the *Tribune* states that official advices by the dispatch boat from Vicksburgh, say that the arrival at Memphis became a rumor, though rebel sources, that the Gunboat *Arkansas* had been captured. They are inclined to believe the report, as the Confederates have ceased to fire on her.

A cavalry expedition, sent out by Gen. KING on the 19th, from Fredericksburgh, returned last evening. Nearly yesterday morning they met and defeated a body of Confederate cavalry, about one hundred strong, stationed near Carmel Church, on the telegraph road from Fredericksburgh to Richmond, burnt their camp and six cars loaded with corn, and broke up the telegraph to Gordonsville. An hour later a rebel body of Brigadier's cavalry came up to attack them, and these too were defeated, and driven across the North Anna River, and pursued till within sight of Hanover Junction. Several prisoners, a number of horses and many arms were brought back. A march of seventy miles and the encounter and defeat of two bodies of rebel cavalry were accomplished in twenty-nine hours, and without the loss of a man. I have not yet received the names of the commanding officer and troops who have thus distinguished themselves, but will transmit them to you as soon as the particulars are received. The damage to the Virginia Central Railroad, by the exploit of the expedition, is not yet reported.

Between July 26 and Aug. 25, a fleet of Government steamers will be dispatched from France for the India and China Seas, for postal and trading purposes. These vessels will convey goods and passengers to the Cape, Mauritius, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai.

TURF, Saturday, July 12.

The extraordinary Italian mission is on the point of getting out for St. Petersburgh. It is presumed that the mission will be under the direction of Gen. CASTELLI.

PATERSON, Saturday, July 12.

GARIBALDI has returned to this city. He will continue his tour through the Island next week.

PARIS, Saturday, July 12.

The Bourse has been dull. Rentes closed 68f. 35c.

Visit of Gen. Meagher to Wallack's Theatre.

Last evening Gen. MEAGHER and Staff visited Wallack's Theatre. The house was crowded. When the General presented the people rose *en masse* and cheered, ladies waved their pocket handkerchiefs, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. At the end of the first piece, "The Irish Lion," calls were made for the General, who came forward and bowed to the audience from a private box. "A speech," was called from all parts of the house. On behalf of the General, on behalf of the Irish Brigade, thanked them for the cordial reception given him, and by Meagher and Fenelis, pronounced any further enterprise of the soldiers as being possession of Rome and Venetia.

The same letter asserts that France and England have guaranteed the *statu quo* of the actual possessions to the revolutionary party, should it attempt any insurrection.

LONDON, Sunday Morning.

A new Insurance Company has been established under the title of "Central Lloyds."

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Recapitulation of Italy by Russia and Prussia.

VERY LATEST BY THE ASIA.

The following is the very latest news by the Arago:

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday Morning, July 13—P. M.

The Persian here appeared. There is skirmishing every day about the Rapidan River. The Girls in this part of the country turn their backs when the Yankees come in sight." She indicates $1 for the purchase of 50c. Other correspondents express discontent and despondency at the state of affairs at Richmond and Secessionville. Several prisoners, a number of horses and many arms were brought back. A march of seventy miles and the encounter and defeat of two bodies of rebel cavalry were accomplished in twenty-nine hours, and without the loss of a man. I have not yet received the names of the commanding officer and troops who have thus distinguished themselves, but will transmit them to you as soon as the particulars are received. The damage to the Virginia Central Railroad, by the exploit of the expedition, is not yet reported.

Between July 26 and Aug. 25, a fleet of Government steamers will be dispatched from France for the India and China Seas, for postal and trading purposes. These vessels will convey goods and passengers to the Cape, Mauritius, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai.

TURF, Saturday, July 12.

The extraordinary Italian mission is on the point of getting out for St. Petersburgh. It is presumed that the mission will be under the direction of Gen. CASTELLI.

PATERSON, Saturday, July 12.

GARIBALDI has returned to this city. He will continue his tour through the Island next week.

PARIS, Saturday, July 12.

The Bourse has been dull. Rentes closed 68f. 35c.

Visit of Gen. Meagher to Wallack's Theatre.

Last evening Gen. MEAGHER and Staff visited Wallack's Theatre. The house was crowded. When the General presented the people rose *en masse* and cheered, ladies waved their pocket handkerchiefs, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. At the end of the first piece, "The Irish Lion," calls were made for the General, who came forward and bowed to the audience from a private box. "A speech," was called from all parts of the house. On behalf of the General, on behalf of the Irish Brigade, thanked them for the cordial reception given him, and by Meagher and Fenelis, pronounced any further enterprise of the soldiers as being possession of Rome and Venetia.

A lady writing to a friend says: "The horrid Yankees have appeared. There is skirmishing every day about the Rapidan River. The Girls in this part of the country turn their backs when the Yankees come in sight." She indicates $1 for the purchase of 50c. Other correspondents express discontent and despondency at the state of affairs at Richmond and all about the Irish Brigade as he was going to call Meagher. On speaking of Gen. McCLELLAN, he was interrupted by the gallantry of the Excelsior Brigade, DURYEE'S Zouaves, the Thirty-seventh, (Irish), and the Second Mass. New-York Militia, the house fairly rang with applause. In conclusion, the General appointed all the ladies present to be honorary officers of the Irish Brigade

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ETNA OFF CAPE RACE.

Diverse Opinions of the English Press on the Battles Before Richmond.

Further Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs and Provisions Flat---Consols 92 7-8.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, July 24.

The Cunard steamship *Etna*, which left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 16th, and Queenstown Thursday, the 17th inst., passed this point at 8 o'clock this evening *en route* to New-York. She was intercepted by the news-boat of the New-York Associated Press, and the following dispatch obtained:

The *Etna* has 55 cabin and 280 steerage passengers, and a full cargo and the mails.

The steamships *Jura* and *China*, both from New-York, arrived out on the 13th inst., and their news was received with a great deal of interest.

The fighting before Richmond was largely canvassed. Some journals regard it as a great reverse for the North, and reproach the American Government for treating it in any other light. Others talked that Gen. McCLELLAN has sustained no serious disaster; is, indeed, practically, nearer Richmond, and may congratulate himself on the greatest and most successful operation of the war.

Hopes are freely expreed that more pacific councils will soon prevail at Washington.

The *Times* is particularly bitter and sarcastic, and treats the matter as a decided rebel victory. It thinks that there are good evidences in the North that the beginning of the end is not far off. In another article it denounces the insolence of Gen. BUTLER in his intercourse with foreign Consuls, and says that is not the way to conciliate neutrals and superiors, and he should consider whether he is not doing more harm than good to the Federal cause.

The *Morning Post* says: "Affairs approach the crisis which will necessarily take some decided course on the part of the Federals. Neutrals cannot much longer remain passive spectators. The great question is, When shall the South be considered to have vindicated its right to recognition." It points to the past policy of England in recognizing successful opposition, and says if the North would take the initiative and sail with the current which it cannot stem, *neutral States might be saved the disagreeable necessity of discharging a most disagreeable duty.*

The *Daily News* points out what would be the feelings of England if situated like the North, and srgues that secession will be crushed out at all hazards.

The proceedings of Parliament have been unimportant.

Mr. FORSTER, in the House of Commons, gave notice that when Mr. LINDSAY'S motion for the recognition of the South comes up, he will move an amendment pledging the House to sustain the Government in the policy of non-intervention.

There was increasing distress in the manufacturing districts of England, and it had attracted the attention of Parliament.

It was denied that the Prince of Wales will visit Russia.

PALMERSTON, in a speech before the volunteers, spoke impressively, and some say significantly, of the importance of maintaining efficiency of movements.

The Paris *Patrie* says the interview between the Emperors of France and Russia and the King of Prussia takes place in September.

The Bourse closed heavy, at 68f.50.

The Italian Chamber of Ministers explained GARIBALDI'S course at Palermo. It regretted his attack on France, and said that his journey was without sanction.

Commercial News by the Etna.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton on Monday and Thesday reached 16,000 bales, including 11,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant and ¼d. @ ⅜d. ₰ lb. higher, owing to the American advices received per steamers *Jura* and *China*.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for cotton goods and yarns being firmer with an advancing tendency in prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market for Breadstuffs is dull, with a downward tendency. WHEAT, however, is quoted steady and unchanged. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report FLOUR dull and easier. WHEAT steady. CORN has a downward tendency, the market remaining quiet at last quotations: mixed and yellow, 27s.6d. @ 27s.9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally flat. Various Circulars report BEEF dull; PORK nominal.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE inactive. RICE dull and unchanged. LINSEED still advancing. LINSEED OIL firmer at 42s. RESIN firm; Common, 22s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 115s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady, but dull. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA firm. RICE active. LINSEED OIL active, at 42s. TALLOW steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 92⅛@92⅝ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales on Wednesday were: Erie Railroad, 28@29; Illinois Central shares 49½@48½ discount.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 17—Afternoon.

COTTON—Sales yesterday and to-day reach 20,000 bales, inclusive of 14,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet, at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet, with a downward tendency. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

PROVISIONS—The market continues flat.

LONDON, Thursday afternoon.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The market for American Stocks is quiet and steady, at unchanged quotations.

WAR MEETING IN PITTSBURGH.

Important Speech of Gov. Curtin—The Future Policy of the Government.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, July 24.

The war meeting to-day was a most remarkable demonstration. Our city presented quite a gala day appearance, business being entirely suspended. There were flags, banners, and music in every direction. At 1 o'clock P. M., Pittsburgh emptied its population into North Common, Allegany, where several stands were erected for speakers.

The venerable Judge WILKINS presided over the assemblage, assisted by innumerable Vice Presidents and several Secretaries. Speeches were delivered by Gov. CURTIN, Judge WILKINS, JOHN COODE, P. C. SHANNON, Ex-Gov. JOHNSON, and others, from the English stands, and Messrs. SIEBERICK, FELIX, and others, from the German stands.

Gov. CURTIN, in the course of his speech, alluded to the President as having at last learned that we are actually engaged in war. Without charging that mistakes have been made, it is enough to say that after long months of schooling the war is now to be prosecuted with vigor. War means violence, and in time of war man relapses into barbarism. The property, nay, even life of the enemy, everything he has, we must take and use against him. In the absurdity of civilization our armies have left a guard at every house, and they left our enemies behind them to hunt and destroy. This is not war. The crops in the Valley of the Shenandoah belong to us; that horse, that many be he white or black, if claimed by our enemy, belongs to us. In regard to offering bounty money to volunteers, the Governor said: When the call for troops was issued, I hesitated to call the Legislature together. I had no power to appropriate bounty, and could not put my hand into the public treasury without the authority of law. To call the Legislature together would require from four to eight weeks, and perhaps as much longer to negotiate the loans. I, therefore, concluded to throw the whole matter providing bounty for our volunteers upon individual patriotism and the liberality of the people of Pennsylvania. Another aspect of the law is foreign intervention. The rebels having blistered their souls in perjury, ask for the intervention of foreign nations. When one of our commanders seized two of their representatives, we surrendered them to an arregant Power for reasons well known. Now, if that Power desires to test the pluck of this nation, let the English lion show his teeth by intervention. Our sea is girt by iron ships, and if twenty millions of people rise in their power, they can crush out the rebellion, and at the same time protect themselves from foreign intervention.

A number of patriotic resolutions were passed, complimentary of the General and State Administrations; calling on the citizens in every county of the Commonwealth to come forward at once and sustain the Union; recommenning a bounty of $50 to each volunteer; appointing a Committee to solicit subscriptions for such purpose; after which, the meeting adjourned. It is said that a large amount will be subscribed in this city.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Another Successful Cavalry Expedition Toward Richmond.

Two Bodies of Rebel Cavalry Defeated.

REPORT FROM GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 24, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A cavalry expedition, sent out by Gen. KING on the 22d, from Fredericksburgh, returned last evening. Early yesterday morning they met and defeated a body of Confederate cavalry, about one hundred strong, stationed near Carmel Church, on the telegraph road from Fredericksburgh to Richmond, burnt their camp and six cars loaded with corn, and broke up the telegraph to Gordonsville. An hour later a large body of STUART'S cavalry came up to attack them, and these too were defeated, and driven across the North Anna River, and pursued till within sight of Hanover Junction Several prisoners, a large number of horses and many arms were brought back. A march of seventy miles and the encounter and defeat of two bodies of rebel cavalry were accomplished in twenty-nine hours, and without the loss of a man. I have not yet received the names of the commanding officer and troops who have thus distinguished themselves, but will transmit them to you as soon as the particulars are received. The damage done to the Virginia Central Railroad, by the expedition of the 19th instant, has not yet been repaired.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

LATEST FROM THE CAMPS.

CAMP AT WATERLOO, FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA., Thursday, July 24.

Sutlers are now precluded from receiving supplies by railroad, on account, it is said, of salt and other contraband goods having passed in large quantities through our lines to the enemy.

The mill in which a large supply of cloth for rebel uniforms was found some time ago, near Warrenton, was destroyed by fire this week.

Sergt. RAY, of the One Hundred and Fourth New-York (?) accidentally shot himself yesterday through the thigh, and W. CHAPMAN, of the One Hundred and Fifth New-York, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen. Though severe, it is not supposed the wounds will prove fatal. DENNIS LAWLER and LYMAN GALLUSS of the same regiment were thrown from a wagon and injured.

Our troops rejoice in the great improvement in their culinary arrangements, consequent on the new order to forage on the enemy. They now enjoy the delicacies of the season. Some of them have large quantities of Confederate notes, cheaply obtained, with which they purchase any live stock the country affords.

Intercepted letters possess some interest.

A lady writing to a friend says: "The horrid Yankees have appeared. There is skirmishing every day about the Rapidon River. The girls in this part of the country turn their backs when the Yankees come in sight." She incloses $1 for the purchase of tea. Other correspondents express discontent and despondency at the state of affairs at Richmond and throughout the South, and wish they were home again. Richmond is said by others to be an immense slaughter-house, the stench from which is almost insufferable. Some of the letters contained pictures of JEFF. DAVIS and other prominent rebels. A number of them contained Confederate scrip, with directions to make purchases.

There are no military matters at present to communicate.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Reported Capture of the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

PILOT KNOB, MO., Thursday, July 24.

It is reported this morning that the detachment of four companies under Major LIPPERT, sent out from Rivas Station by Col. BOYD, to intercept the gurrillas who made the raid on Greenville, has fallen in with the enemy, completely dispersing the band, taking 16 prisoners and recovering the booty taken at Greenville. No further particulars are yet received.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 24.

A special from Cairo to the *Tribune* states that officers by the dispatch boat from Vicksburgh, say that on their arrival at Memphis there was a rumor, through rebel sources, that the gunboat *Arkansas* had been captured. They are inclined to believe the report, as an expedition was planning before their departure to cut her out.

Racing on the Franklin Park Course, Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 24.

The races to-day were well patronized, more than 2,000 of the leading citizens of Boston being present. The weather was all that could be desired, and the track in capital condition. The first race was a single dash of two miles, handicap race, for a purse of $300. JOHN HUNTER'S *Sunshine* and J. D. MCMANN'S *Reporter* were the only ones entered, the latter the favorite. *Sunshine* won cleverly by two lengths in 3:48. The second race was for a purse of $400, mile heats, best three in five; *Laura Farris* and *Hillsborough* were the only entries; *Hillsborough* won the first heat in 1:51¾. The second was a dead heat; time 1:50. In the third heat *Laura Farris* distanced *Hillsborough* in 2:02, and winning the race. *Hillsborough* was pulled up in the last heat to prevent his breaking down.

To-morrow, the great event of the meeting comes off. *Idlewild*, *Wagram*, and *Avalanche* run a race of three mile heats. *Wagram*, who now belongs to D. ROBBINS, of Boston, is backed freely to win the race, against the redoubtable mare *Idlewild*.

Visit of Gen. Meagher to Wallack's Theatre.

Last evening Gen. MEAGHER and Staff visited Wallack's Theatre. The house was crowded. When the General entered the people rose *en masse* and cheered, ladies waved their pocket handkerchiefs, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. At the end of the first piece, "The Irish Lion," calls were made for the General, who came forward and bowed to the audience from a private box. "Speech," "speech," was cried from all parts of the house. On which the General, on behalf of the Irish Brigade, thanked them for the cordial reception given him, and for such a reception, he said, he was indebted to the bravery of the officers and men of his brigade. He did not intend to make a speech, as he was going to tell all about the Irish Brigade at the Seventh Regiment Armory this evening. On speaking of Gen. MCCLELLAN, he was interrupted by loud and prolonged cheering, and when mentioning the gallantry of the Excelsior Brigade, Dumont's Regiment, the Thirty-seventh, (Irish,) and the Second New-York Militia, the house fairly rang with applause. In conclusion, the General appointed all the ladies present recruiting officers for the Irish Brigade.

The box in which the General sat was decorated with American and Irish flags, and the exterior of the theatre was illuminated by Chinese lanterns. On leaving the theatre the General was followed by a large and enthusiastic crowd, who cheered most lustily as he entered his carriage and drove away.

Recommendation by the Governor.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 24, 1862.

MARTIN VAN BUREN is dead. One more event is added to the long catalogue which will ever distinguish the year 1862 in our country's memory. His many, and though past the time of life when his personal services could be fully exerted, it is said to separate from one whose history connects with the more auspicious days of the Republic. Few men have enjoyed more largely of the public confidence than Mr. VAN BUREN. None have more worthily executed the great trusts committed to them. In this his native State, he has held successively the offices of State Senator, Attorney-General, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821, Senator of the United States and Governor. It is most fitting, therefore, that he be honored in his death by all, and especially by those in authority in this State. Under the General Government he was Secretary of State, Minister to England, Vice-President and President. His fame is the common property of the country; his death a national loss. His high qualities of mind and heart, the purity of his private character, his devotion to the national good, and his unabated loyalty to the Union render his long successful and useful life an example for emulation.

In obedience to what I believe to be the sense of the people, I respectfully recommend that all judicial officers and the authorities of the cities and towns in this State do adopt such measures as shall publicly testify their respect for the deceased. And I further recommend that the public institutions of the State and the shipping in the harbors do honor the event in the usual manner.

(Signed) EDWIN D. MORGAN.

Arrest of an Ex-United States Marshal for Treason.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, July 24.

Gen. LEWIS PARTRIDGE, of Norwich, Vt., was arrested a few days since by United States Marshal BALDWIN on the charge of treason, and taken to Windsor, where the United States Circuit Court sits next week. His trial is expected to take place during the coming session of the Court. The evidence against him is said to be very strong. Gen. PARTRIDGE was United States Marshal for this State under BUCHANAN'S Administration.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 23.

Trade is generally flat. Drills, 18c. Domestic goods scarce and firm. Tobacco, $1 per pound. Hides, 11c. per pound. Wool scarce and firm. Butter, 25c. Crushed Sugar, 14⅓c. Groceries dull. Whisky, 44c. per gallon. Domestic Spirits, 44c. per gallon. Meal, $1 50 per bushel.

The new crop of Wheat is abundant: The heavy discount on Exchange discourages exports.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In schooner Myrover, from New-Orleans—T. B. Seymour, T. Rich, N. Farrow, L. Phillips, Miss M. Goodwin, L. Gaillart, T. Lacoste, A. Vanled.

In brig Breeze, from Cumberland Harbor—John Ragen, J. Craig, J. Entreken, G. Eisbaut, all of Philadelphia.

In brig San Juan, from Tobasco—Mrs. F. Nemegdie, B. F. y Armeagol.

In bark Charles Keen, from New-Orleans—Carl Kuhn and family, W. West, D. Perry, G. B. Albert, J. Bendet.

In bark Harriet A. Stephenson, from Savanilla—A. H. Simmonds, P. Hayes.

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda—J. B. Richards, R. Brown, J. Haywood.

In bark Ilva, from Marcaibo—Capt. Scandell, wife, 5 children and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 41 | Sun sets.... 7 22 | Moon rises.... 3 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 49 | Gov. Island. 7 38 | Hell Gate.... 9 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 24.

Cleared.

Ship Gulf Stream, Bartlett, Liverpool, Hallett & Connor; Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool, Saml. Thompson's Nephews.

Barks Evadne, (Br.,) Consterdine, Queenstown, Craig & Nichols; Zingarella, Brucker, New-Orleans, Aymar & Co.; Venus, (Dan.,) Leehusen, Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Emma Cushing, Dixon, Barcelona, Yates & Porterfield; Ottillu, (Brem.,) Danneman, London, Unkert & Co.

Brigs Alice Maude, Edgett, New-Orleans, Brett, Son & Co.; Orozimbo, Tracy, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter; Wilhelmine, McEwen, Port-au-Prince, R. J. Godwin; John, (Norw.,) Olsen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Argo, (Norw.,) Aalborg, Leith, do.; Gleaner, (Br.,) Mearns, Cork, H. & F. W. Meyer; Gold Hunter, (Br.,) Robinson, Cork, Boyd & Hincken; Iva, (Aus.,) Camuas, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.

Schooners Alethea, Morley, James River, Jos. Eneas; Margaret Ann, (Br., Whelpley, St. John, N. B., N. Smithers & Co.; W. E. Leggett, Gibson, Port Royal; N. L. McCready & Co.; S. J. Waring, Smith, New-Orleans, Aymar & Co.; Sarah, Benson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Altheo, Corson, Philadelphia; N. L. McCready & Co.

Barge Mariner, Brosby, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall July 16, with the California mails, treasure, and passengers to D. B. Allen. July 23, at 6 A. M., lat. 36 31, lon. 74 31, spoke bark Grace Worthington.

U. S. steam transport New-York, Hunter, Harrison's Landing via Fortress Monroe, in ballast.

Steamer Ida, Garrison, Beaufort, N. C., in ballast. She sailed hence June 3 for New-Orleans, and on the evening of June 8 went ashore on Lookout Shoals; after getting off was towed into Beaufort.

Steamer Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Fire Brick, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Prima Donna, Herriman, San Francisco 99 ds., with mdse. to John A. McGaw. Was 15 ds. to the equator in the Pacific; had strong S. E. gales in the South Pacific, which continued 15 ds., making 41 ds. to Cape Horn; had much snow and ice, and very cold weather off the Cape; was 21 ds. from thence to the equator in the Atlantic, and 23 ds. from thence to Sandy Hook; have had light east winds the last 6 ds. When the P. D. left San Francisco it was blowing a gale, and no boat coming to take the pilot (Mr. Charles Abbott) off, was obliged to bring him to this port.

Ship Lizzie Oakford, (of Boston,) Small, Jr., Bombay April 9, with linseed, cotton, &c., to order. Was 50 ds. to the Cape of Good Hope; off the Cape experienced heavy westerly gales; thence to St. Helena had light and variable winds; crossed the line in the Atlantic 77 ds. out. June 11, saw a ship supposed the Ticonderoga, from Bombay for New-York 24th inst., took a pilot from boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

Bark Ilva, Durie, Maracaibo June 30, and the Bar July 4, with coffee and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co. July 3, saw a Br. brig going in, from St. Thomas for Curacoa, with foretopmast and mainboom gone.

Bark Mary Bentley, (of Thomaston,) Bentley, Bristol, Eng., May 24, via Salt Key July 7, with salt to J. W. Elwell & Co. Left no Am. vessels at Salt Key.

Bark Harriet A. Stephenson, Hayden, Savanilla July 3, with hides and fustic to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Bark Charles Keen, Sawyer, New-Orleans July 6, with mdse. to J. W. Mott.

Bark Hannibal, Kline, Rio Janeiro June 22, Pernambuco July 5, and St. Thomas July 15, in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Brilliant, (Meck.,) Brandas, London 32 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Golden Eagle, (Br.,) McDowell, Havana 14 ds., in ballast to master. is anchored at the Lower Quarantine.

Brig P. M. Tinker, (of Boston,) Carlisle, Zaza, Cuba, June 29, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Breeze, (of Philadelphia,) Outerbridge, Cumberland Harbor 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig San Juan, (Mex.,) Berretengo, Tobasco 28 ds., with logwood, hides, &c., to F. Alexandre. Had rough, squally weather the entire passage.

Brig Thomas Edwards, (Br., of Scilly,) Grazlier, Palermo 26 ds., and 33 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Baring Bros.

Brig St. Mary, Brevoor, Humacoa, P. R., July 6, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Had light winds and calms all the passage.

Brig C. B. Allen, (of Harrington,) Gray, Guyanilla, P. R., July 9, with sugar to Moore & Henry. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Peacock, (Br., of Halifax,) Poan, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to B. F. Small.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br., of Bermuda,) Newbould, Bermuda 6 ds., with saltpetre to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig B. G. Chaloner, Kenny, East Harbor July 10, with salt to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig A. Horton, (of Camden,) Orentt, Trinidad, Cuba, July 2, with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig J. Congdon, (Br.,) Forbes, Lingan, with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig P. M. Tinker, (of Boston,) Carlisle, Zaza, Cuba, June 29, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Lyra, Gray, Calais 6 ds., with lumber.

Brig Elvira, Clark, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. Templeton, (of St. Andrews.) Earnard, East Harbor 15 ds., with salt to Middleton & Co. The schr. Sardinia, for New-York, sld. same day. July 21, Cape Henlopen bearing N. W. 35 miles, fell in with the wreck of brig Edward Bawne, (of St. Johns,) dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned. She had been on the set, as her cabin and bulwarks were charred. Took from her a stay-sail and some standing rigging. Same day, saw brig Wm. C. Clark, (of Waldsboro,) standing S. E.

Schr. Joseph Grice, Jackson, Port-au-Prince July 9, with logwood, coffee and cotton to Robert Murray. July 7, Kelly W. Simmons, colored passenger, died; he belonged to "Overland," Ohio.

Schr. A. F. Linnell, (of Orleans,) Snow, Curacoa 8th inst., with salt and hides to Joseph Fouche's Sons. Left a topsail schr., hence, just arr.

Schr. Emma Tuttle, (Br., of Nassau,) Wedmore, Nassau, N. P., 15th inst. with cotton to J. H. Woodruff.

Schr. Ellen, (Br., of Nassau,) Pettey, Eleuthera 11 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

BELOW—Schr. Garland, from the West Indies.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transport Eastern State, at Pier No. 13 North River, is now loading subsistence stores for Harrison's Landing. The U. S. steam transport New-York, at Pier No. 9 North River, is loading for Washington City, D. C. The steamer Oriole, at the same dock, is loading for Harrison's Landing.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro June 22, barks Cricket, Wingate, for Baltimore about 24th; Floresta, Welsh, for Philadelphia about 24th; Lapwing, Kelly, from Baltimore, wtg.; Traveler, Randall, do.; Whistling Wind, Hamilton, from Montevideo, unc.; Senea, Finhagen, from Baltimore, discg.; brigs Island Queen, Concry, from Montevideo; Tallulah, Plummer, for New-York about 24th.

At Pernambuco 3d inst., bark Improdigr, Powers, for Philadelphia, commenced ldg. 3d.

At St. Thomas 18th inst., ship Globe, (of New-Orleans,) laid up; brig Timothy Field, for Turks Island; schr. Gentile, for Fortune Island.

Arr. at Aspinwall 11th inst., bark Golden Rule, from New-York. Sld. 9th, brig Caroline, from New-York; 11th, brig Arabella, do.

At Trinidad, Cuba, 2d inst., barks A. C. Small, Foy, for London in 15 ds.; J. B. Bartram, Nichols, for New-York, ready; R. G. W. Dodge, for do. in 15 ds.; Windward, Emerson, for Falmouth in 25 ds.; brig Leviathan, for New-York in 10 ds.

At Cumberland Harbor 4th inst., bark Essex, Ray, for St. Jago, sld. 2d, to finish loading for Philadelphia; brigs "Cosmos," Long, discg.; J. C. Cole, Fisher, for Baltimore in 10 ds., ldg.; Brem. bark Kepler, for New-York in 5 ds.

At Tobasco 26th ult., schr. Celestial, for New-York in 12 ds., ldg. mahogany.

At Maracaibo 4th inst., bark Clara R. Sutil, Scandella, in distress; brig Addy Swift, Avery, from St. Thomas, arr. 3d; also, a Br. brig going in, from St. Thomas for Curacoa, with main-boom and foretopmast gone.

At Port-au-Prince 3d inst., bark Helen Augusta, Cutts, for New-York in about 10 ds.; brigs Sybil, Mulligan, for do., ldg.; Rockingham, for Miragoane 5th, to load for Boston.

At Zaza, Cuba, 29th ult., barks Ella, and Union, and brig William & Mary, all for New-York; bark Laura Russ, hence, arr. 27th.

At Humacoa 6th inst., brig Open Sea, Babbidge, for New-York in 5 or 6 ds., ldg.; schr. Electric Light, Smith, do., do.

At Arroyo, P. R., 9th inst., bark Andes, for Silenus, to load for New-York; schr. Magnet, from Machias, just arr.

[PER ETNA.]

Arrived from New-York—R. Demton, Oraville and Jenny Moody, at Dublin; Levanter, at Warren Point; J. L. Bogart and W. S. Lindsey, at Liverpool; Amdia, at Dunkirk; B. Colcord, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Akyab—Amulet, at Portland.

Arrived from Baltimore—Alessandria, at Queenstown.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 820, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—Gen. Pope's New Orders—Present Position and Prospects of the Union Forces—News from Richmond—Rebel Enterprises.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Rebel Guerrillas in Kentucky and Missouri—Capture of Cynthiana and Henderson by the Rebels—Their Invasion of Indiana—Movements Near Corinth and Memphis—Gen. Curtis Safe—Capture of Greenville, Mo.

NEWS FROM NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA WITH LETTERS.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New Orleans, Memphis, and on the Mississippi—The Union Fleet near Vicksburgh—A Rebel Ram-page—Copious Extracts from the Southern Papers.

GEN. HALLECK ON THE ART OF WAR.

LISTS OF UNION KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND, AND ALSO OF THOSE IN THE HANDS OF THE REBELS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—France and Mexico—The Intervention Question—Affairs in England.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of unusual interest.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Herring's Safes in the

GREAT FIRE IN WINONA, MINN.,

Extending over ten acres, and nearly destroying the town.

WINONA COUNTY BANK, WINONA, Minn., July 16, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago:

GENTS: We had one of your large size (Herring's Patent,) Safes in the great fire of July 5, 1862, and our books and papers came out uninjured, except the covers and binding of the books.

Respectfully yours, WEBSTER & LAKE.

ANOTHER.

WINONA, July 12, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago:

GENTS: I had one of your Fire Proof Safes in the large fire which took place here on the night of the 4th inst. It faithfully preserved its contents, consisting of books, papers and jewelry; my soft solder goods even were not injured. I shall require another Safe as soon as my new place is ready.

Yours, respect ully, GEO. L. BROWN, Jeweler.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON,"—the only metal proof against a burglar's drill.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Ladies going into the Country—If you wish handsome Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, good articles, at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—SHERWOOD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, July 16, 1862, by Rev. G. S. Goodsell, Mr. GARRET E. ANDERSON, of New-York, to Miss S. L. SHERWOOD, only daughter of the late Wm. H. Sherwood, of the former place.

GILDERSLEEVE—UPTON.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, July 23, by His Honor Mayor Henry, PHILIP GILDERSLEEVE, of New-York City, to Miss MARY J., daughter of Henry Upton, Esq., of Philadelphia.

YOUNG—FISHER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 23, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, JAMES YOUNG to SARAH JANE FISHER, both of this City.

DIED.

BROOKS.—In Paris, on Sunday, June 29, Mrs. EMILY A. BROOKS, widow of the late Henry Brooks, of this City. Her remains have been brought to this country for interment. Her friends, the friends of Henry Brooks, deceased, and of the families, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

BUSHNELL.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, July 23, GILES BUSHNELL, aged 69 years.

His friends and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 413 4th-av., without further invitation.

CARR.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 23, Sergeant CHARLES H. CARR, Fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. Charles Green, No. 277 Madison-st.

☞ Orange County and New-Hampshire papers please copy.

DOUGHERTY.—In this City, on Thursday, July 24, WILLIAM C. DOUGHERTY, Jr., infant son of Edward H. and Amelia D. Dougherty, aged five weeks.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 100 West 47th-st., on Friday, July 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

JOHNSON.—On Saturday, July 19, of consumption, at the residence of her father, Pennitaquit, L. I., MARIA S., wife of Capt. Edward Johnson, of Middletown, Conn., aged 39 years, 7 months and 23 days.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

☞ Middletown and Hartford papers please copy.

PALMER.—In this City, on Thursday, July 24, GILBERT, only son of Gilbert and Mary Ann Palmer, aged 1 year, 6 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 6 West 31st-st.

PENNIMAN.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 24, of cholera infantum, JENNIE AMON, daughter of Dr. James and Alice Penniman, aged 7 months and 7 days.

The remains will be taken to Catskill, N. Y., for interment.

SMITH.—At Carmansville, on Thursday, July 24, CATHARINE M., wife of John H. Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, D. W. C. Ward, corner of 10th av. and 156th-st., on Sunday, the 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TURNBULL.—In Leamington, England, on Saturday, July 5, SINCLAIR G. TURNBULL, son of the late Robert J. Turnbull, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Friday next, the 26th inst., at 5½ o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, after a lingering illness, ISABEL, wife of David C. Wilson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 241 West 16th-st., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 347.—July 24, 1862.

66, 32, 25, 53, 64, 18, 31, 3, 74, 36, 28, 20, 77.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 348.—July 24, 1862.

19, 60, 17, 27, 46, 29, 57, 39, 7, 30, 55, 52.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

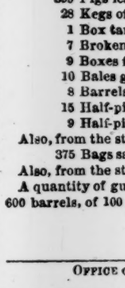
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 295.—July 24, 1862.

28, 15, 29, 13, 8, 78, 47, 60, 63, 34, 33, 3, 70.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 285.—July 24, 1862.

66, 60, 11, 9, 56, 75, 49, 19, 33, 59, 20, 41.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment. No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

New-York *Times* ulding.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted o any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,

By the United States Marshal